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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 32.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 292.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

| | 3 m. | 6 m. | 1 y. |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Square | 8 50 | 15 00 | 28 00 |
| 2 " | 5 00 | 9 00 | 16 00 |
| 3 " | 3 50 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| 4 Column | 10 00 | 17 00 | 25 00 |
| 5 " | 17 00 | 25 00 | 40 00 |
| 6 " | 25 00 | 40 00 | 65 00 |

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the subscription. Two X signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

| Trains. | Arrive at Holland. | Leave Holland. |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Grand Rapids. | * 10.15 a. m. | 1.15 a. m. |
| " " | 12.00 " " | 5.15 " " |
| " " | † 9.35 p. m. | 3.20 p. m. |
| " " | | * 2.30 p. m. |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids. | 11.15 a. m. | 5.25 a. m. |
| " " | † 9.30 p. m. | 3.25 p. m. |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| New Buffalo & Chicago. | 1.05 a. m. | 12.15 p. m. |
| " " | † 5.10 " " | * 12.20 p. m. |
| " " | 3.15 p. m. | † 9.45 " " |
| " " | * 2.05 " " | |

* Mixed trains.

† Daily except Sunday and Monday.

‡ Daily except Saturday.

§ Mondays only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

* All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

| Going North. | STATIONS. | Going South. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| No. 4 | No. 3 | No. 1 |
| p. m. | p. m. | p. m. a. m. |
| 8 00 | 12 15 | Muskegonj 1 45 7 30 |
| 7 25 | 11 41 | Ferrysburg 2 18 8 40 |
| 7 15 | 11 36 | Grand Haven 2 23 8 50 |
| 6 50 | 11 07 | Pigeon 2 58 9 40 |
| 5 55 | 10 40 | Holland 3 35 11 15 |
| 5 07 | 10 18 | Fillmore 3 55 11 45 |
| 3 55 | 9 30 | Allegan 4 45 1 15 |

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11, River street.

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosures of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zealand at the Store of A. B. & Bros.

TENBYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.

Bakeries.

PESSINK, G. J. A. Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. Barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel.

Books and Stationery.

KANTERS, L. T. Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

Dentist.

GEE D. M. Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker & Van Raalte.

FERGUSON, B. H. Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs, next door to Post Office.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEERINGS, D. R. Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. Van Der Boro's Family Medicines; River st.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business. See advertisement.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, picture Frames, etc.; River street.

REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

THE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.

DUURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Hardware.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE & ALBERTI, Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn on Market street. Everything first-class.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th street, near Market.

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keeper of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Eighth Street a few doors west of River.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows. By improved machinery is enabled to sell the regular Kalamazoo Plow and warrant them at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow points ground to order. 10th street west of River st.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines. Cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Flour Mill*. (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

ROOST, John A. Notary Public. Office in Common Council Rooms, Van Landegend's block, Eighth street.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 8th street.

Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.

BEST, R. B. & MCK., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overysel, Mich. Dr. McK. Best will go to East Saugatuck every other day for the next year, to keep himself in readiness for professional calls.

LEDEBOER, B. Physician and Surgeon: Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, over E. HANOLD'S Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D. R. Meenings' Drug Store, 8th Street.

WOOLLEY, D. F. Physician. Office at residence, cor. 7th and Market St's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night.

Photographers.

HIGGINS, B. P. the leading Photographer, Gallery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M. Agent for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE HOLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & HREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

Societies.

O. of O. F. Holland City Lodge, No. 102, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting others are cordially invited.

N. W. HADON, R. S. R. A. SOUTHWICK, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 101, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

J. S. BURNS, W. M. O. BRYMAN, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|---|-----|
| Apples, bushel | 35 | @ | 40 |
| Beans, bushel | 2 00 | @ | 17 |
| Butter, lb. | 17 | @ | 14 |
| Clover seed, lb. | 14 | @ | 15 |
| Eggs, dozen | 15 | @ | 15 |
| Hay, ton | 8 00 | @ | 100 |
| Onions, bushel | 1 00 | @ | 30 |
| Potatoes, bushel | 1 00 | @ | 30 |
| Timothy Seed, bushel | 1 00 | @ | 30 |
| Wool, lb. | 1 00 | @ | 30 |

Wood, Staves, Etc.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Cordwood, maple, dry | 3 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| " " " " " " | 2 75 | @ | 2 75 |
| Beach, dry | 2 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| " " " " " " | 2 25 | @ | 2 25 |
| Hemlock Bark | 4 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 10 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 12 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 14 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 16 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 18 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 20 00 | @ | 20 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 22 00 | @ | 22 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 24 00 | @ | 24 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 26 00 | @ | 26 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 28 00 | @ | 28 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 30 00 | @ | 30 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 32 00 | @ | 32 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 34 00 | @ | 34 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 36 00 | @ | 36 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 38 00 | @ | 38 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 40 00 | @ | 40 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 42 00 | @ | 42 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 44 00 | @ | 44 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 46 00 | @ | 46 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 48 00 | @ | 48 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 50 00 | @ | 50 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 52 00 | @ | 52 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 54 00 | @ | 54 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 56 00 | @ | 56 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 58 00 | @ | 58 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 60 00 | @ | 60 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 62 00 | @ | 62 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 64 00 | @ | 64 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 66 00 | @ | 66 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 68 00 | @ | 68 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 70 00 | @ | 70 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 72 00 | @ | 72 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 74 00 | @ | 74 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 76 00 | @ | 76 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 78 00 | @ | 78 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 80 00 | @ | 80 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 82 00 | @ | 82 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 84 00 | @ | 84 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 86 00 | @ | 86 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 88 00 | @ | 88 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 90 00 | @ | 90 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 92 00 | @ | 92 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 94 00 | @ | 94 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 96 00 | @ | 96 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 98 00 | @ | 98 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 100 00 | @ | 100 00 |

Grain, Feed, Etc.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|-------|
| Wheat, white bushel | 1 25 | @ | 1 25 |
| Corn, shelled bushel | 50 | @ | 50 |
| Oats, bushel | 35 | @ | 35 |
| Buckwheat, bushel | 60 | @ | 60 |
| Barley, ton | 16 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| Feed, ton | 22 00 | @ | 22 00 |
| " 100 lb. | 1 25 | @ | 1 25 |
| Barley, 100 lb. | 1 10 | @ | 1 10 |
| Middling, 100 lb. | 1 25 | @ | 1 25 |
| Flour, 100 lb. | 3 25 | @ | 3 25 |
| Pearl Barley, 100 lb. | 3 00 | @ | 3 00 |

Meats, Etc.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---|---|
| Beef, dressed per lb. | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Pork, " " | 10 | @ | 6 |
| Lard, " " | 10 | @ | 6 |
| Smoked Meat | 10 | @ | 6 |
| " Ham | 8 | @ | 9 |
| " Shoulders | 8 | @ | 7 |
| Tallow, per lb. | 10 | @ | 6 |
| Turkeys, " " | 10 | @ | 6 |
| Chickens, dressed per lb. | 10 | @ | 6 |

Special Notices.

I invite all my old customers and a few new ones also, to try my Crackers, which I sell from 10 to 30 cents per lb. I guarantee a fresh article and the very best.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle, 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street, and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter when you can get at our store *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, *Shiloh's Porous Plaster* gives prompt relief. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

HACKETTACK, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by the above dealers.

Bread sold for 8 cts. per loaf, or 3 loaves for 20 cts., when you handle your cash. Also, fresh yeast every morning, at G. J. A. PESSINK.

MOVED!

I have now moved back into my own store, at the corner of Market and Eighth streets, opposite the City Hotel, and invite the public to come and examine my stock, which I offer for sale cheaper than ever, for CASH ONLY. I claim to have the largest and most complete stock of Notions, and make them a specialty, also all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

D. BERTSCH.

The best Cheese in town is kept at Pessink's. Also, new Lobsters, Salmon, Sardines and Cove Oysters.

Just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes, which we will dispose of at prices lower than the lowest. And don't forget that we have 200 barrels of salt on hand that must be sold, and will be sacrificed at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Beautiful Oranges, Lemons, fresh Figs and Raisins just received at PESSINK'S BAKERY.

A lot of new calicoes, new brands, new patterns and designs, in all colors, and a very large stock of Brown sheetings can be bought for very little money at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Did you ever see a finer assortment of Candles in this town than those kept at the City Bakery, they keep only over a hundred different kinds.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

THE Best Vinegar in the City—Beautiful White Wine Vinegar; Come and try it. A 50 cents Japan Tea—that can't be beat—the best in the country at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

If you like to smoke a good cigar for a Nickle go to Pessink's and try his 14 different brands, or if you can afford to spend a dime, he will sell you one which can't be beat in this town. He says that he has been trying to have the best and has got them now, also Chewing and Fancy Tobacco's.

The Ex-Prize-Fighter.

On Monday last there came into my study a man of muscular build, whose steady eye and quiet self-possession indicated a consciousness of power of some kind. Holding out his hand, he said: "If you had known my history you could not have told it more correctly than you did in your sermon yesterday."

After a few minutes I ascertained that he was the mate of a vessel whom I had often heard the pastor of the Mariners' Church mention, and feeling a desire to know more of his history, I drew out of him the following narrative.

He was born of Irish parents, near Kankakee, Illinois, and when a mere lad had strayed to Chicago, where he became a newsboy. A country boy, on coming to a large city to reside, has to pass through a kind of "hazing," a science in which newsboys are particularly accomplished. It was very soon discovered, however, that the awkward plough-boy could double up an antagonist as easily as he could fold up a newspaper. His leadership was soon established among these light-weights of the press, and at length brought him into the ring, where he became a formidable prize-fighter, acting, meantime, as an attache of a well-known gambling hell on Randolph street.

His

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

ADOLPHUS DALL, the well-known New York theatrical manager, has failed.... Father McElroy, said to have been the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, died at Frederick, Md., last week, aged 95 years.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SPENCER, of Alabama, was married in New York, the other day, to an actress named Nunez.... The Boston and Albany railroad shops at Springfield, Mass., have been burned. Loss, \$100,000.... During a thunder-storm at Georgetown, Del., Gideon B. Hitchens, with four sons and two daughters, took refuge under a tree in a field. The lightning struck, and three of the children, two sons and one daughter, were instantly killed. The father and remaining children were seriously but not fatally hurt.

WILLIAM M. TWEED has given to the public, through an investigating committee of the New York Common Council, another chapter of his history of municipal rings. According to his story, he disbursed about \$600,000 to secure the passage through the Legislature of the celebrated charter by which he was enabled to plunder the city. This money was furnished by various tradesmen and politicians, the Erie railway, through Jay Gould, contributing a considerable sum. He gives the names of a number of members of the Legislature who were bribed to vote for the charter, the price for votes ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Tweed charges explicitly that Oakey Hall, the Mayor, was the most exacting of all the thieves in the ring.

Boston dedicated her soldiers' monument on the 17th inst. The occasion was a general holiday. A large number of seats that had been erected for the accommodation of the city authorities and chosen guests gave way on the ground, tumbling about 2,000 people on the ground, a number of whom suffered the fracture of limbs, but luckily none were killed.... An extraordinary chapter of horrors occurred in Baltimore on Sunday last: A man blew his brains out on the street. A boy was disemboweled by a street-car, and died in ten minutes. A blind convict attempted to murder a fellow-convict in the penitentiary, and then cut his own throat. An unknown man was beheaded by a railway train. A man fell from a third-story window and was found a corpse. A boy had his skull fractured by a kick from a horse, and will die. At midnight a man attacked another violently, and, while handling his pistol, accidentally shot a child.

The coal companies at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have offered the striking miners an advance of 10 per cent. on their wages. The proposition was unanimously rejected.

THE WEST.

A TELEGRAM from Camp Robinson, Neb., chronicles the arrival there of Lane Deer's band of Indians, which completes the surrender of all the hostile Sioux, clearing the Black Hills and Big Horn country, as Sitting Bull and party are in the British Possessions.... The Hyde Park Hotel, the finest of Chicago's suburban hostilities, has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$125,000 to \$150,000.... A monument was unveiled at the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, Ohio, last week, in the presence of over 20,000 people. Addresses were delivered by President Hayes, Secretary of War McCrary, Gen. Butler, ex-Gov. Cox, Chief Justice Waite and others.... Emil Josephat, a private banker and shipping agent of Chicago, has failed for \$40,000.

PRESIDENT HAYES last week paid a flying visit to Senator Morton, at Richmond, Ind. The interview between the President and the sick Senator was very brief, at the conclusion of which the former took the train and returned to Fremont, Ohio, where he participated in the reunion of his old regiment.... Wade Hampton and Sam Cary delivered addresses before the Winnebago County (Ill.) Agricultural Fair at Rockford, on the 18th inst. A big crowd turned out to hear the South Carolina Governor.... A cattle plague, said to be a species of the Texas cattle fever, has broken out in sections of Ohio, Michigan, and other Western States, and it proving quite fatal.

The Chicago Tribune reports that there are eight theaters now in good running order in that city, not counting the many unmentionable basements where fiddles are heard to squeak and improper persons are seen to obtrude their so-called attractions upon the vulgar gaze. Out of the eight there is but a very few devoted to the production of dramas, whether of the legitimate or illegitimate order. The most of the managers are engaged in fostering that kind of entertainment which can never be described by ordinary adjectives, or in ordinary type. McKivier's Theater forms an agreeable exception. At this house Edwin Booth is playing one of the most successful engagements he has ever filled in the West, appearing in a round of his favorite Shakespearean characters.

MR. AND MRS. ODEK and Mr. Sargent, living near Rocklin, Placer county, Cal., were recently murdered and robbed by some Chinamen. The citizens were so incensed at the terrible deed that they drove all the Mongolians out of the town and demolished their houses. Some of the Chinese who had been arrested on suspicion of committing the murders narrowly escaped lynching.... Lewis Myers, the County Treasurer, from whose office at Wapakonette, Ohio, some \$30,000 was claimed to have been taken on the night of Sept. 6, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the robbery. Myers claimed to have been waylaid in the street by a gang of highwaymen, gagged, and forced by torture to disclose the combination of the safe.

News comes by way of San Francisco that the Warm Spring Indians had left their reservation in Arizona, killed fourteen men, wounded eight and captured a train of freight wagons, killing the teamsters and destroying the goods. Maj. Tupper, with all the Arizona and New Mexico troops he could gather, pursued and attacked the Indians, killing forty, and at last accounts was in pursuit of the remainder.... Sitting Bull, from the other side of the border, makes a proposition. He and his followers will consent to occupy the Big Horn country provided plenty of ammunition is furnished them and they are allowed to roam at will. One thing S. B. will not do. He says he will not go on the reservation and suffer the indignity of living on weeviled beans and musty flour.

COL. STUBBS, commanding the Seventh Cavalry, overtook the Nez Perce Indians near the Yellowstone river, in Montana, on the 18th of September, and had a severe fight, lasting nearly all day. A considerable portion of the encounter was hand-to-hand battle, and the Indians only quitted the ground upon the approach of night, and after a great number of their band had been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and after their stock and several hundred ponies had been run off as plunder by the troops.... Gen. Crook, in explanation of the failure of Howard's campaign, says the country in which

he is operating is the roughest in the whole Rocky mountain range, and offers insurmountable barriers to the progress of troops. Gen. Crook coincides with one or two other prominent army officers in the belief that Joseph's intention has been to form an alliance with the Indians under Sitting Bull, and probably other bands.

A PASSENGER train on the Union Pacific railroad was stopped and robbed by highwaymen on the night of the 18th inst., at Big Springs, a small way station in Nebraska, 162 miles east of Cheyenne. Thirteen masked men rode up to the station in the evening, took possession of the telegraph office, destroyed the instruments and forced the agent to hang out a red light, as the express did not stop at the station. The express arrived at 10:48 and came to a stop. The robbers seized the engineer and fireman and guarded the doors of the cars. The express car was broken into, the messenger overpowered and about \$60,000 in coin and \$40,000 in currency, secured. The passengers were then robbed of money and valuables, and after detaining the train an hour the robbers mounted and rode away to the northwest. Parties were ordered out on horseback from Julesburg, Ogallala, and North Platte. Superintendent Davis telegraphed the Sheriff at Denver and Deadwood offering \$5,000 for the capture of the thieves and \$5,000 for the recovery of the money.

THE SOUTH.

At the late session of the Kemper county (Miss.) Circuit Court, the presiding Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called special attention to the Chisholm assassination, and expressed the hope that, for the honor of the county, they would thoroughly investigate all the circumstances of the affair.

THE Texas coast has been visited by a destructive storm. Considerable damage was inflicted at Galveston, Houston and other ports.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Texas, reports that three of the Mexican brigands who attacked the jail in Rio Grande City have been surrendered by Canales, the Diaz Governor at Matamoros.... Since the inauguration of the national bank system sixty banks have failed. Chicago having contributed four of the collapsed concerns.

The greatest achievement in the matter of railroad speed on record in America was that of a train on the Canada Southern railroad, which accomplished a continuous run of 111 miles in 109 minutes.

SCORE another victory for the Yankee over the "blasted Britisher." In the international contest between the American and British rifle teams at the Creedmoor range, New York, the immense superiority of the Yankees in the use of the long-range rifle was attested by a most creditable victory. The teams consisted of eight men on a side, selected, after long and careful practice, as the crack marksmen of their respective countries. The shooting lasted two days, each man firing forty-five shots in each day's contest—fifteen shots at 800 yards' distance, fifteen at 900 yards, and fifteen at 1,000 yards. The following is the score:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Americans, 800 yards..... | 1,143 |
| Americans, 900 yards..... | 1,101 |
| Americans, 1,000 yards..... | 1,090 |
| Total..... | 3,342 |
| British, 800 yards..... | 1,117 |
| British, 900 yards..... | 1,073 |
| British, 1,000 yards..... | 1,052 |

Total..... 3,242

The Americans winning by ninety-two points.

PRESIDENT HAYES dropped into Cincinnati Saturday evening, the 16th inst., and was accorded a hearty reception. After the formal reception and the delivery of the customary speeches he was driven to the residence of Dr. John Davis, where he remained until Monday, on which day he left for Louisville. In the latter city his reception partook of the nature of a grand ovation, nearly the whole population turning out to greet him. He was met at the depot by an immense throng, and escorted to the Galt House. In the afternoon the President was escorted by the military and Reception Committee to the Exposition building, where he was received by the children of the public schools. In the evening the President and Mrs. Hayes gave a reception at the Galt House; Tuesday they devoted to sight-seeing, and in the evening they gave another reception at the Exposition building. Tuesday night, the 18th, the President and his family, accompanied by Secretaries Everts, Schurz and Key, and several other dignitaries, left on a special train for Nashville.

THE Cuban revolutionists received, very recently, a cargo of arms and munitions of war, which were landed on an unfrequented part of the coast by a schooner which sailed from one of the Southern ports. The Spanish emissaries in Washington got wind of the matter, but too late to do any good.

CAPT. DOLLARD, of the schooner W. F. March, just arrived from the Arctic ocean, reports that the crew of an American vessel, name not ascertained, had recently killed thirteen natives near Cape Prince of Wales. The trouble is understood to have arisen in the course of trade with the natives.

WASHINGTON.

RED CLOUD, Spotted Tail, No-Water, Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses and other distinguished wielders of the scalping-knife are booked for a visit to Washington about the 1st of October. They go to have a talk with the "Great White Father."

POLITICAL.

THE New York Democratic State Convention will meet at Albany Oct. 3.... State conventions of the Prohibition party were held in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts last week, and full tickets placed in nomination.

A STATE Convention of the Workingmen's party of Ohio was held at Columbus last week. The Greenback Executive Committee were present, and consented to withdraw their State ticket and unite with the new movement if their ideas of currency reform were heartily acquiesced in, which was agreed to in open convention. The following ticket was then nominated: For Governor, Stephen Johnson; Lieutenant Governor, Christopher Lewis; Supreme Judge, Milton L. Clark; Treasurer, James Jenkins; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. P. Pitkin; Attorney General, George A. Duncan; School Commissioner, John C. Logan; Board of Public Works, C. O. Strong.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts met in convention at Worcester last week, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, William Gaston; Lieutenant Governor, William R. Plunket; Secretary of State, Weston Howland; Treasurer and Receiver General, David N. Skillings; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Attorney General, Charles F. Thompson. The following platform was adopted:

We reaffirm and announce the National Democratic platform of 1876 as the authoritative exposition of principles of our party, and we congratulate our political brethren of the whole country that those principles were indorsed in the national canvass by the suffrages of a decided majority of the American people. We believe the people fairly elected a majority of the Electoral College in favor of the Democratic candidate, and while, in the high interest of public tranquillity, we submit to the authority of the constituted Federal administration, we denounce upon the guilty Republican party the stern retribution for the great public crime by which the people were defrauded of their right to be gov-

erned by rulers of their own choice, and by which the elective principle was wounded in its most vital part. We challenge for the opportunity of history and the judgment of all honest men. We congratulate the country, and express our free government every where, upon the happy results of restored public order and reviving industrial prosperity, the inauguration of a new reign of domestic peace and liberty, regulated by law, in the southern section of the Union that have ensued upon the adoption of Democratic principles and measures of administration by the Executive Department of the Federal Government in reference to the Southern States. We recognize in those auspicious results the signal vindication and practical triumph of the constitutional doctrines so faithfully contended for by the Democrats in the late political contest, and the steadfastness of the wise fathers which seeks the welfare of the republic by the support of the equal rights and dignities of all the States in the Federal Union. We trust that hereafter there will be no Southern policy, no Northern policy, but one common policy for the whole Union, a quality of rights and duties of all men before the law.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the re-enactment of a Prohibitory law.

Resolved, That the practice of borrowing money for other objects than those of a strict public necessity has generated schemes of extravagant expenditures until taxation has become well-nigh an intolerable burden. Honesty, economy, and "pay as we go" should be the rule in all appropriations of the people's money. The power of States, counties, cities and towns to borrow money ought to be rigidly limited, so that an end may be put to the system which "anticipates the labor of coming ages and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; which coils the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the inheritance from children yet unborn."

Resolved, That we are in favor of the honest payment of the public debt, and of a currency on a gold basis.

Resolved, That the present depression of the industrial, commercial and financial interests of the country is largely due to our inability under present laws to dispose of the surplus products which other countries want, and which but for restrictions and injurious legislation of the United States would, to a great extent, produce and sell better and cheaper than any other nation.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE following is the Russian official bulletin of the operations against Plevna, issued on the 11th inst.: "Our batteries cannonaded Plevna all Sunday and Monday. The Turks made a considerable sortie against our left wing, but were repulsed, losing heavily. The Roumanians made a broad reconnaissance of the enemy's redoubts, which opened a heavy fire, but were silenced by the concentrated fire from our batteries. The position of one of our siege batteries was changed to have it cannonade the fortified Turkish encampment. All is quiet at the other points of the theater of war. At the capture of Lovatz we took two Turkish standards and a quantity of arms and ammunition. We buried 2,200 Turkish dead. Large numbers were captured by our cavalry during the pursuit. Our loss was 1,000.... A dispatch from Ragusa reports that the Montenegrins at Jesero defeated Hafiz Pasha, who was marching to the relief of Niciesia. Six hundred Turks were killed and 100 taken prisoners.

DISPATCHES from Vienna on the 13th inst. report the capture of Osman Pasha's strongest position in front of Plevna. The point was carried by assault, on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th. Six Russian batteries and one Roumanian battalion took part in the assault. Two standards and five guns were captured, and the Turks driven pell-mell out of the Griviza redoubt. This victory was achieved at heavy cost. The Russian official report admits a loss of over 5,000 wounded. The numbers engaged are estimated at about 57,000 on the Russian side, against from 50,000 to 70,000 Turks.... It is announced from Ragusa that a majority of the Bosnia insurgents have submitted to the Turkish Government.

THE Russian official bulletin, dated Poreidin, 13th, says: "Yesterday (Wednesday) we made no further attacks, but bombarded the Turkish fortifications and town of Plevna at short range. Toward 4 p. m. the town began to burn, and two explosions were observed within the fortifications. The Turks made little reply to our fire, and directed all their efforts against our left wing, which threatened their rear. At this point Gen. Skobelev repulsed five furious attacks, but was compelled in the evening, after the sixth attack, to evacuate the fortifications which he captured Tuesday. During Wednesday night our troops entrenched themselves in their positions. From the beginning of the battle up to 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon 6,000 wounded have been brought to the field hospital.... The armies in Asia Minor are reported as being still inactive. According to Turkish reports the Russians have retreated from Ardahan and fallen back to a stronger position. There is little prospect that any event of significance will transpire in that quarter for some time to come.

ADVANCES from the Russian position before Plevna, up to the 16th inst., report that the attack on Osman Pasha cannot be resumed until reinforcements are received. The Griviza redoubt, the capture of which cost the Russians thousands of men, was still held, but was beset by full of dead Russians and Roumanians, and likely to become wholly untenable under the incessant fire of the Turks. In the lull of the Russian operations on his main lines, Osman had found time to fall upon a Russian force which had intrenched itself on the road to Sofia for the purpose of cutting his communications. A Shumla dispatch, reporting this affair, claims that the Russians were badly beaten, and lost some thousands of men.... A dispatch from Bucharest on Sunday, the 7th, states that the Turks had made desperate efforts to recapture the Graviza redoubt, making seven ineffectual assaults, and losing 10,000 men.... A correspondent with the Turkish army in Roumelia telegraphs as follows: "There is a reign of terror from Adrianople to the Balkans. All respectable male Bulgarians are hunted down by order or complicity of the authorities. Fever has broken out in Suleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kazanlik is a hospital. The place reeks with the fever-taint. All the country from Schipka to Yeni Saghri can only be ridden over with camphor in one's mouth. Dead bodies are lying on the roadsides and in fields and gardens. From 400 to 600 bodies are in Yeni Saghri, and have been there ever since the battle some weeks ago."

DISPATCHES from the Russian headquarters in front of Plevna, dated the 18th, state that "the military operations closed when the Turks recaptured the double redoubt taken by Skobelev. When the Russian Commander-in-Chief could not or would not send reinforcements to hold this redoubt, it was only too evident the attack was at an end. Gen. Skobelev lost 2,000 men in attacking the redoubt; he lost 5,000 more holding it; an immense proportion of officers were either killed or wounded. Only one commander of a regiment is alive, and scarcely a head of a battalion is left. The Russians have not, however, abandoned their positions, and do not seem disposed to do so. On the contrary, they are fortifying them. The Russians are moving up siege guns and receiving reinforcements of infantry." Maj. Gen. Skobelev, Dragomiroff and Imeritinsky have been promoted to be Lieutenant Generals.... A Shumla dispatch dated the 18th states that Suleiman Pasha had assaulted and captured Fort St. Nicholas, in Schipka pass. The loss of this position, it was claimed, would compel the Russians to evacuate the pass.... Russia has now settled down to the conviction that the war is not a three-months affair, and is making preparations to quarter her armies in Bulgaria during the winter. Gen. Todleben, of Sebastopol fame, has been directed to furnish plans for the fortification of the winter camps, at Matchin, Hirsova, Slstova, and Nikopolis, the purpose being to render the latter place impregnable and to hold it even though the Rus-

sians should be driven from every other position.

THE reported capture by the Turks of Fort St. Nicholas, in the Schipka pass, turns out, like nearly every report that comes from Constantinople, to be a canard. The Russian Gen. Radetzky's official account of the fighting states that "after five days' bombardment the Turks made a sudden attack on the fort. The attack subsequently extended along the whole line, and was repulsed with enormous loss to the Turks after a desperate fight, which lasted nine hours. The Russian loss was 500 killed and wounded.... A correspondent at the headquarters of the Czarowitch at Biela (telegraphs under date of Monday, Sept. 17, that a desperate engagement was fought in the valley of the Lom on that day. Thirty-two battalions and eight batteries, comprising the whole of the troops under the command of the Czarowitch, attacked Asaf Pasha's division at Sirakeny. The Turks were strongly reinforced at once, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The battle was in every respect a decisive one.... A telegram from Tiflis contradicts Mukhtar Pasha's report that Ardahan has been evacuated by the Russians, and states, on the contrary, that the garrison has been increased to twelve battalions of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

WE have news of a terrible disaster in the English channel, by which upward of a hundred lives were lost. The British ship Avalanche, Capt. Williams, from London for New Zealand, came in collision with the British ship Forest, Capt. Lockhart, from London for New York, off Portland, and both vessels foundered. Ninety-six persons were drowned. The Forest was in ballast and had a crew numbering twenty-one. Capt. Lockhart, chief mate and seven others were saved. The Avalanche had a crew of thirty-two, and fifty passengers. The third officer and two seamen only were saved.

AFTER nearly twelve months of suspense, during which the gravest fears were entertained for the safety of the gallant African explorer, the welcome news has come that Henry M. Stanley has arrived on the west coast of Africa. Stanley's last dispatch is dated from Emboma, Congo river, west coast of Africa, Aug. 10, and states that he arrived at that point on Aug. 8, from Zanzibar, with only 115 souls, the entire party in an awful condition after their long and terrible journey through the heart of the African continent.

TURKEY being unable to supply additional troops to act against Montenegro, orders have been sent to the General commanding the Turkish forces to keep more on the defensive. It is announced that the Montenegrins intend to march on Trebinje and Spuz.

ACCORDING to the Mark Lane Express, the wheat harvest in England has been nearly completed, and much of the product threshed, but it is in bad condition and of exceedingly inferior quality. On this account, and in consequence of the large supply of Russian wheat at present in market, the prices are not advancing. The Scotch harvests are also inferior, grain and potatoes being damaged by frost, and hay ruined by excessive rains. A liberal demand for the splendid American crop seems certain, therefore, as soon as the Russian and poor home supply are reduced by consumption.... Reports from the famine districts of India are more encouraging.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SAM COX expresses himself as confident of his election to the Speakership.

THERE is evidently no foundation for the numerous stories relative to Secretary Schurz's probable retirement from the Cabinet, or his appointment to a foreign mission.

THE Mexican war veterans will renew their attempts to secure a law granting pensions to 1,000 veterans at the next session. The Pension Bureau is said to favor the project.

SO FAR as is now expected in the departments, says a Washington dispatch, there will be no appropriations asked at the extra session aside from the Army bill, except the deficiency to meet the requirements of navy pay and the necessities of the courts. Friends of Representative Atkins, who has an Army bill prepared, say that, from such an interchange of views as have been had by letter during the recess, he thinks the Democrats will go no farther in their opposition to the Army bill than to insist upon a reduction from 25,000 to 20,000.

THE present is the second year since the establishment of the money-order system that there has been any decrease in the amount issued by the Postoffice Department. Last year, however, the decrease was comparatively slight, being little less than \$400,000. During the fiscal year ending in June the decrease was largely in excess of \$4,000,000.

OUR Mexican relations are now understood to be far more amicable than recent dispatches would have one to believe. Instead of the bitter hostility said to have been lately animating the administration of Mexican affairs, the State Department and the Mexican Minister at Washington respectively recognize and proclaim only the most pacific endeavors to break away all barriers to a cordial understanding.

THE question with regard to the President's sending the usual annual message and reports of the Executive Departments to the extra session was not long ago considered in the Cabinet, when it was agreed that the message and accompanying documents should relate only to the business for which Congress is to be especially convened, and not to general subjects of legislation. It is thought, therefore, that the message will be brief.

IN the spring of last year Congress passed a joint resolution requesting the people of the counties of the several States to assemble on the centennial anniversary of independence at the county seats, and have there read a succinct narrative of their county history, and to have one copy of such narrative deposited at the county Court House and another sent to the Congressional Library. The limited extent to which this centennial observance was carried out may now be judged by the fact that, although there are several thousand counties in the Union, yet only some twenty-five or thirty county narratives have been received at the Library of Congress.

SEVERAL numerously-signed memorials will be presented to Congress next month, proposing amendments to the

constitution abolishing the Presidency. An Executive Council, Council of State, or Cabinet is to be substituted therefor, composed of seven Secretaries, without any superior officer, all to have equal authority—that is, simply to strike out the President and authorize the Secretaries to have the execution of the laws and the general supervision of the Government. Four of the Council are to be elected by the House and three by the Senate, from members of their respective houses, for two years, one or all to be removed at any time by the House electing them, and all to have the rights of members in both houses.

THE Postoffice money-order system, it must be admitted, is one of the most convenient, safest and cheapest methods of making transfers of small sums of money from place to place yet devised. Yet, with all its advantages, within the past two years the business has considerably diminished. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the amount of money transferred was about \$400,000 less than during the previous year, and the falling off during the year ending the 30th of June last was \$4,000,000. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the money-order system is responsible for this decline in its business, the cause of which must be looked for in the competition of the express companies and the hard times.

Giving Him a New Skin.

A boy named Frank Hanafin, who had been injured in a saw-mill the other day, was supplied with a new skin by taking pieces from the arms of eight or nine other boys. In the accident a very large wound was made on his back, the surface being one mass of red, quivering flesh, though healthy in appearance. The wound, of course, was very sensitive, and the operation must have been quite painful to him. The Advertiser says that Drs. Pidot and Maynard and an assistant performed the operation. Around the bed were gathered six or eight Irish boys, from 8 to 15 years of age, from whose arms had been taken, or was to be taken the skin needed to replace that which was lost. As each was called on by the doctor, he came forward, and baring his arm, a small piece of skin was skillfully cut out with the lancet and gently placed upon the raw flesh. About thirty pieces in all were so put on. Several of the boys gave up more than one piece, and Folger Pidot, the doctor's son, contributed eight pieces. A younger brother of Hanafin's gave nearly as many. While the operation was going on the boys joked among themselves on helping to make up Hanafin, and bantered each other on the number of times they had submitted to be cut for the benefit of their playmate. —*Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

Married, Despite Objections.

After service in a church in Houston county, Ga., Gus Riley, of Houston county, and Miss Mattie Calloway, of Macon, walked up the aisle, showed the minister a license, and asked him to marry them. He proceeded to do so, but the woman with whom Miss Mattie had been visiting for some weeks objected, saying that Miss Calloway was a guest at her house, under age, and her father knew nothing about it. The preacher said that that was not a legal objection, but put it to a vote of the congregation whether he should marry the couple or not. The congregation voted aye, "Marry them" and they were married. —*Savannah News.*

THE rice crop of Louisiana increased from 20,000 barrels in 1866 to over 175,000 barrels in 1876. The yield for this year is estimated at nearly 175,000 barrels on a decreased acreage.

A PAWN-SHOP on the Bowery, New York, exhibits a coin 2,000 years.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK. | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|--|
| BEEVES..... | 58 00 | @ 12 50 | |
| HOGS..... | 6 75 | @ 6 25 | |
| COTTON..... | 11 1/4 | @ 11 1/4 | |
| WHEAT—Superfine Western..... | 5 10 | @ 5 60 | |
| WHEAT—No. 2..... | 1 35 | @ 1 39 | |
| CORN—Western Mixed..... | 63 | @ 58 1/2 | |
| OATS—Mixed..... | 32 | @ 36 | |
| RYE—Western..... | 71 | @ 72 | |
| PORE—New Mess..... | 13 25 | @ 13 50 | |
| LARD..... | 8 1/2 | @ 9 | |
| CHICAGO. | | | |
| BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers..... | 5 75 | @ 6 00 | |
| Choice Natives..... | 4 75 | @ 5 40 | |
| Cows and Heifers..... | 2 50 | @ 4 00 | |
| Good Second-class Steers..... | 3 50 | @ 4 00 | |
| Medium to Fair..... | 4 10 | @ 4 50 | |
| HOGS—Live..... | 4 75 | @ 5 70 | |
| WHEAT—Fancy White Winter..... | 6 75 | @ 7 25 | |
| Good to Choice Spring Ex..... | 6 00 | @ 6 25 | |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Spring..... | 1 07 | @ 1 08 | |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 44 | @ 45 | |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 24 | @ 25 | |
| RYE—No. 2..... | 54 | @ 55 | |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 62 | @ 63 | |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... | 25 | @ 28 | |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | 14 | @ 15 | |
| PORE—Mess..... | 12 50 | @ 12 75 | |
| LARD..... | 8 1/2 | @ 9 | |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | |
| WHEAT—No. 1..... | 1 16 | @ 1 17 | |
| WHEAT—No. 2..... | 1 11 | @ 1 12 | |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 43 | @ 44 | |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 24 | @ 25 | |
| RYE—No. 1..... | 54 | @ 55 | |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 65 | @ 66 | |
| CINCINNATI. | | | |
| WHEAT—Red..... | 1 20 | @ 1 26 | |
| CORN..... | 48 | @ 49 | |
| OATS..... | 27 | @ 28 | |
| RYE..... | 52 | @ 53 | |
| PORE—Mess..... | 12 75 | @ 13 00 | |
| LARD..... | 8 1/2 | @ 9 | |
| DETROIT. | | | |
| WHEAT—Choice White..... | 6 75 | @ 7 00 | |
| WHEAT—No. 1..... | 1 39 | @ 1 41 | |
| CORN—Mixed..... | 28 | @ 29 | |
| OATS—Mixed..... | 23 | @ 24 | |
| BARLEY (per cental)..... | 1 00 | @ 1 30 | |
| PORE—Mess..... | 14 00 | @ 14 50 | |
| EAST LIBERTY, PA. | | | |
| CATTLE—Best..... | 6 00 | @ 6 37 | |
| Fair..... | 4 50 | @ 5 00 | |
| Common..... | 3 75 | @ 4 50 | |
| HOGS..... | 4 75 | @ 5 15 | |
| SHEEP..... | 3 50 | @ 5 25 | |

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The Strange Story of Stanley's Extraordinary Journey Through the Heart of the African Continent—Beset at Every Step by Hordes of Savage Cannibals—A Campaign of Thirty-two Battles.

[London Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

After months of suspense, during which the gravest fears were entertained for his safety, news has come that Henry M. Stanley has arrived on the west coast of Africa, after a troublesome journey across the continent along the line of the Lualaba and Congo rivers. Stanley's letters are dated from Embowa, Congo river, Aug. 10, and say he arrived at that point from Zanzibar Aug. 8, with only 115 souls, and in an awful condition, after the long and terrible journey through the heart of the African continent.

Stanley left Nyangive Nov. 15, 1876, and traveled overland through Uregga. After an arduous march of many days through a country filled with difficulties, and being compelled to transport on the shoulders of his men every pound of provisions and other stores necessary for the transcontinental journey, and besides carrying, in a similar manner, the sections of the Lady Alice, the exploring boat, and the arms and ammunition of his party, Stanley found himself brought to a stand by an immense tract of dense forest, through which all attempts at progress were futile. Finding he could not advance along the line he had first intended to follow, Stanley crossed the Lualaba and continued along the left bank of the river, passing through Northeast Uskusa. On this route he endeavored to find an outlet westward, but the jungle was so dense and the fatigues of the march so harassing that it seemed impossible to pass the tremendous barrier of the forest. To add to the horrors of this position, Stanley was opposed at every step by the hostile cannibal natives, who filled the woods and poured flights of poisoned arrows on his party, killing and fatally wounding many of his men. From every tree and rock the deadly missiles winged their course, and the heavily-laden bearers fell dead under their loads. Only now and then could Stanley and his men reply with their rifles, as the savages kept under dense cover. Stanley's march through these cannibal regions soon became almost hopeless. There was no cessation of the fighting, day or night. An attempt at camping merely concentrated the savages, and rendered their fire more deadly. The advance was a succession of charges in rude and skirmishing order by a guard engaged to clear the road for the main body, while a rear-guard in like manner covered the retreat. All efforts to appease the savages were unavailing. They would listen to no overtures, disregarded signals of friendship, and refused gifts. They regarded as cowardice the patient behavior of Stanley's men, so that no course remained but to fight the way out with as little loss as possible. To render Stanley's position more deplorable, his escort of 140 natives, engaged for the service at Nyangive, refused to go further, and deserted. They were so overawed by the terrors of the forest and the fighting that they believed destruction was certain to overtake the whole party. Learning that his ranks were thinned by this desertion, the hostile natives gathered for a grand attack on Stanley to completely crush him. It became necessary, therefore, to organize a desperate resistance, which was so successful that it repulsed the savages for the time, and gave Stanley a chance to arrange plans adapted to his trying situation. There was only one way to escape, unless Stanley accepted the alternative of returning to Nyangive and abandoning the work he had undertaken. This was to use canoes. With the Lady Alice as a last reliance, and good canoes for the party, Stanley concluded he would advance with a better prospect of success. Although he had a decided advantage over the savages on the water, Stanley found each day's advance a repetition of the previous day's struggle.

It was desperate fighting throughout while pushing down the river. In the midst of these struggles Stanley's journey was interrupted by a series of great cataracts not far apart, and just north and south of the equator. To pass these he had to cut his way through thirteen miles of dense forest, and to drag his eighteen canoes and the Lady Alice overland. This enormous labor entailed the most exhausting efforts, and the men had frequently to abandon the ax and drag-ropes for their rifles, to defend themselves against the continuous assaults of the hostile natives.

After passing the cataracts there was a long breathing pause and comparative security from the attack, while the party recruited strength for the further journey westward. Though fighting his way continuously, Stanley made opportunity to note the interesting changes and physical characteristics of the route. At two degrees of north latitude he found the course of the great Lualaba swerved from its most direct northerly direction to the north-westward, to the westward, and then to the south-westward, developing into a broad stream varying in width from two to ten miles, and choked with islands. To avoid struggles with the tribes of cannibals inhabiting the mainland each side the river, Stanley's fleet pooled between the islands, taking advantage of the cover. In this way many miles were made with little molestation, but this safety was purchased by much suffering. Cut off from supplies in the middle of the great river, starvation threatened. Extreme hunger was endured, three days being passed by the party without food. This state of things could not be longer endured, so Stanley resolved to meet his fate on the mainland rather than by hunger on the river. He turned to the left bank of the Lualaba, and, with the singular good fortune that

has generally attended him, reached the village of a tribe acquainted with trade. These people had four muskets, which they had obtained from the west coast. They represent the advance guard of civilization toward the interior of the continent. They called the great river Ikuta Ya Congo. With these natives Stanley made "blood-brotherhood," and purchased from them an abundance of provisions. After a brief rest, Stanley continued his course along the left bank. Three days after leaving the friendly village he came to the country of a powerful tribe, whose warriors were armed with muskets. Here, for the first time since leaving Nyangive, Stanley had to fight an enemy of equal footing as to arms. No sooner did the natives discover Stanley's approach than they manned fifty-four large canoes, and put off from the river bank to attack him. Not till three of his men were killed did Stanley desist trying to make the natives understand that he was friendly. He offered peace-gifts, but the savages refused to be reconciled, and the fight went on. For twelve miles down the river it was maintained by Stanley's followers with great courage, and was the last, save one, of thirty-two battles since the expedition had left Nyangive. Stanley's losses during the long and terrible journey across the continent from Nyangive had been very severe. The continuous fighting in the forests and on the river reduced the strength of the expedition daily, until it became a question whether any of its members would ever reach the coast.

Stanley, with seven men, were almost drawn into the whirlpools of the Mowa falls, and six weeks later, himself, with the entire crew of the Lady Alice, were swept over the furious falls of Mbolo, whence, only by a miracle, they escaped.

The Devil's Daughters.

The wounded were fearfully tortured and mutilated by the Nez Percés squaws on the Big Hole battle-ground. The soldiers had taken the Indian village, but being overpowered by numbers they were obliged to fall back and fight their way to a position on the side of the mountain which the enemy had already taken possession of. They had a desperate encounter, but carried the point, and immediately dug trenches with their trowel bayonets. In the meantime the wounded had been left on the bottom by the creek, and, while the bucks set fire to the grass and tried to burn the little band of soldiers out of their trenches, the squaws mangled and tortured the poor fellows who were still alive but unable to help themselves. The atrocities perpetrated upon the helpless boys in blue by these she-devils can hardly be realized by anyone unaccustomed to tales of savage barbarity. They heated their camas-hooks red-hot and then thrust them into the bodies of the wounded; mangled them in every conceivable manner, and slowly tortured them to death in ways known only to red devils. Early in the action a bugler, a mere boy, was wounded in both legs. One of his comrades carried him off the field and then returned to the fight, the bugler saying that he would rest there a few minutes and then try and walk off to a place of safety. The Indians got possession of the creek and bottom land, the squaws discovered, mutilated him and burned both his eyes out. The boy's sufferings can be imagined, and death was certainly a welcome relief to him.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Whisky as a Detective.

That there is some good in evil is fully exemplified in the following singular incident, which occurred a few evenings since: A lady, the wife of a well-known citizen, residing on Broad street, whose name, by special request, we withhold from publication, entered her sleeping apartment late one night, after having returned from an evening social, and was somewhat annoyed at smelling whisky. Knowing that liquor was not used in the house, she became frightened, and thought perhaps some intoxicated person had entered the premises during her absence. She called her husband and another gentleman, who were in the parlor below, and when they arrived an investigation of the room began. Mr. the husband, crawled under the bed, and while groping about his head came in contact with something projecting from the under part of the mattress. The latter-named article was removed, and snugly secreted between the slats and ficking was found a rough-looking man. When discovered, he sprang up, struck one of the gentlemen a stinging blow on the forehead, drew a revolver, rushed down the front stairway, out of the door, and was lost in the dark. It was very evident that the intruder was a thief, who, knowing that the lady had valuable jewels in her possession, had secreted himself with a view of robbing her when she had retired for the night. Now comes the important part the whisky detective acted. The fellow, whoever he was, had carried a bottle of flask in his pocket, and the cork had fallen out, thus causing the liquor to run out on the carpet and warn the lady.—Philadelphia Press.

At Port Byron, in this county, he painted boats. Afterward he worked in a saw-mill near Auburn in the "edge" of the now town of Thorpe, where he met his first wife, Angeline Works, whose two sons, Cass and Morris Worden, now reside in the Seventh ward of this city. The wedding took place at the tavern of Mr. Pine, in Port Byron, to whom Brigham owed a board bill of \$17 when he went West in 1830, and which he paid thirty-five years later with two drafts on New York for \$50 each. Brigham was a good-natured, rather ignorant, and lazy genius, of whom the late William Hayden, of Port Byron, remarked that he did not know that he was good for anything except to make ax-helves—which he did well.—Auburn (N. Y.) News.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Harvest Gleanings.

Cotton worms are increasing in Mississippi to an alarming extent.

The grape crop of Florida is unusually heavy, and the orange groves are reported in fine condition.

The harvest in Spain in wheat, fruit, and wine has been so magnificent that it is estimated that half can be exported.

The yield of wheat in Canada this season is stated to be about forty bushels to the acre, and the quality is pronounced better than usual.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Farmers are evidently holding back their crops of wheat, and scarcely any is offered on the market."

The State Department of Agriculture of Illinois, on the basis of returns of the corn crop received from the various counties of the State, estimates that 8,905,411 acres were planted with corn this year, and that the total yield of that staple will be at least 272,768,121 bushels, which, at 40 cents per bushel, is worth over \$109,100,000.

While we in the United States have reason to congratulate ourselves over our excellent crops, the Scottish farmers are down in the dumps. Their hay crop has been almost lost, and by reason of the weather their growth of grain is far from successful this year. In South and Middle England the farmers though not badly unsuccessful, have no great reason to be proud of their harvests. In Ireland, though crops have not turned out so badly as in Scotland, yet in some districts they have greatly suffered.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

PHILADELPHIA dry-goods dealers are in high spirit over the condition of the fall trade.

Mr. JAMES BYARS, living ten miles from Gonzales, Tex., in boring a well struck coal oil at a depth of thirty-five feet.

The brandy production of North Carolina is immense. Over 300 distillers are registered in the internal revenue division about Statesville.

A LEADING Eastern exchange thinks "merchants and businessmen at the West and trade centers are either blowing very hard, else there is some improvement in business."

The New York Tribune has "encouraging reports of a good fall trade, caused by the return of the jobbing business to that city. Orders are coming in in greater numbers than had been expected."

The \$8,000,000 loan of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was taken by Morgan & Co., the American bankers in London, at 5 per cent., but at what discount, if any, does not appear. It is secured by a first and only mortgage on the 250 miles of their Chicago end.

SOME remarkable prices were paid for Canadian cattle at a recent stock sale in England. Forty-two head of short-horns, bred near Quebec, Canada, realized 16,280 guineas, or an average of about \$2,000 per head. This average has never before been reached in England or on this continent, and has only been exceeded once in Australia.

IN Delaware and Eastern Maryland there are upward of 60,000 acres of land under peach trees. This land is the best on the peninsula, estimated to be worth \$50 per acre, or \$3,000,000. To ship this fruit requires 2,000,000 baskets, or nearly that many, which cost \$250,000. The money invested in necessary implements for cultivating and shipping the peaches to market is estimated at \$10 for 100 trees, or \$600,000. The cultivation of peach orchards and the picking of the fruit gives employment to upward of 25,000 laborers.

The New York Evening Post says: "It is doubtful whether at any time in the past fifteen years there has been so great an amount of various kinds of stocks afloat in Wall street—that is, in the hands of people who hold stocks on margins and who are dependent on money lenders for the means with which to carry their holdings—as there is today. At the same time, we never remember when there was so much capital engaged in a speculative way in 'bulling' stocks as now."

Mill, Shop and Labor Notes.

THE lead interests of Galena, Ill., have been seriously injured by the superabundance of lead production in the reduction of Nevada and Colorado silver ores.

THE building has been completed and the machinery placed for a new cotton-mill at Savannah, Ga. It will have 7,300 spindles and 128 looms, and will be exempt from taxation.

SOME Massachusetts capitalists are about to establish a manufactory of cotton hosiery at Paducah, Ky. It is stated that this will be the only establishment of the kind south of Philadelphia.

THE emigration of carpenters from this country to England is managed under the auspices of an employers' union at Manchester, who are endeavoring to break down a strike carried on by the English carpenters, and the demand for workmen from this country is therefore not a natural one.

THE great need in the South at present is cotton-pickers. It is said that 30,000 laborers could find employment at this work during the present season, which extends over four months. In 1867 over one-fourth of the cotton crop was plowed under, because it was impossible to get it picked. Cotton-picking is a simple operation, easily learned. The Chinese in Louisiana had never seen a cotton stalk before they went there, but were soon able to pick 200 pounds a day. The price paid is 50 to 60 cents a hundred with board.

LYMAN BRADLEY, of Naugatuck, Conn., the first American outler, is dead. He

made the first pocket outlery ever made in America. He was born in 1798. At the outset of his career in Waterbury he advertised in a Sheffield newspaper for some outlers, paid their fare to this country and set them at work. The enterprise was successful from the beginning, though friends of Mr. Bradley's advised him against going into the enterprise, arguing that he could not sell a knife in the United States that had not the Sheffield stamp on it.

In the Lehigh region the workmen have won a substantial victory, having succeeded in obtaining an increase of wages. The situation is quiet in the Susquehanna valley, but the miners have not been so successful as elsewhere. The miners charge Frank B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, with bad faith in coal operations, and openly accuse him of instigating the strikes in the Lehigh region and northern coal fields, through the agency of paid emissaries, to over-reach them in the business.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Hayes Family, Their Servants and Horses.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The President's household now consists of Mrs. Hayes, Miss Platt (a niece who has for a long time made her home with them), Messrs. Webb, Birchard and Rutherford Hayes (young men from 18 to 24 in age), and two little children—Fannie, aged 10, and Scott, aged 7. Almost any morning you can see a carriage-load of the President's family driving about town. Sometimes the ladies are shopping; sometimes they make calls; sometimes they go to the Congressional library to get books to read during the long summer days at the Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Hayes generally dresses in black, quite plainly for this city of elaborate costumes, and she often carries a large palm-leaf fan in her hand. Her carriage is quite handsome, but the horses are decidedly shabby. Nothing is quite so distinctive a mark of social position as the turn-out one goes about in, and President Hayes' horses are criticised more than they otherwise would have been had not President Grant been so fastidious in the choice of his equipages.

No person ever had in Washington a handsomer turn-out than Gen. Grant used to drive. He had a pair of horses which went before his carriage that could not be surpassed in this or any other country. They cost \$3,000, and were selected by their owner himself, who has as good an eye for the fine points of an animal as any jockey that ever handled a whip. When he left the White House, President Grant sent them as a present to George W. Childs, A. M., of Philadelphia, and they are now pointed out as the finest team in Pennsylvania.

But President Hayes introduced into their stalls a pair of horses that look as if they came from a country livery stable, which they did. Mr. Rogers, the President's Private Secretary, paid \$300 for them in Alexandria. Now, Mr. Rogers is an excellent man; he has studied theology, and he has studied law; he knows about all that need be known of philosophy and art; he can see the fine points in a legal argument or a doctrinal sermon, and can write a letter as politely as a letter can be written, but he has one important weakness, and that is his ignorance of horse-flesh. He ought never to have been trusted to buy a team. The horses are ill-matched and clumsy. They trot each on his own hook, without regard to the other. They have both been accustomed to be hitched on the high side, and every horseman knows that to hitch two nigh horses together will spoil a team.

One of them is a dark-mottled chestnut, with a white foot; the other is a bright bay, with a white nose. Anyone can see in a moment that those two horses ought never to be harnessed together any more than a blue bonnet ought to be worn with a green dress. Besides, they are lazy.

President Grant's old coachman and footman, whose faces are as well known in Washington as President Grant's own, are retained at the White House, but neither of them takes a real active interest in their business any more. Albert, the coachman, drives alone, but he looks like a widower, and acts as if he was thinking of killing himself. And it would not be a surprise to persons who know the facts if both Jerry and Albert were found some morning with their throats cut and razors in their hands.

Before the 4th of March, as they rode on the box of President Grant's carriage, with their long blue coats and silver buttons as large as your hand, their stovepipe hats and white gloves, they looked the proudest men the sun shone on. But since this civil-service reform in the carriage line was introduced they have found out that this world is a hollow mockery and filled with sawdust. Nowadays you see Albert driving, and you notice a melancholy expression on his countenance, to which, in degree of blackness a coal isn't a circumstance. He holds the lines carelessly in one hand, and he doesn't sit up so erect and dignified as he used to. His coat is half unbuttoned, his boots are unpolished, and he doesn't seem to care whether he tears his gloves or not. And it's all on account of those horses Rogers bought. If Albert hadn't a large family of pious nippies dependent on him for support he wouldn't drive that team for love or money; but necessity knows no choice, and he is holding on in hopes the team may die and be replaced with a better one. Albert is seriously suspected of a conspiracy to lame those horses so that they will have to be gotten rid of.

A KENTUCKY newspaper says that an investigation of the records of the State shows that not a single man or woman within its borders has been legally married.

An Ithaca man has invented a night-watch.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THREE buildings were destroyed by fire at Ludington, last week.

THE Congregational church at Flint has just relieved itself of a troublesome debt.

OUT of twelve persons killed recently in this State by lightning, nine were taking shelter under trees.

THE second regular annual meeting of the Western Hay Fever Association was held at Mackinaw, last week.

JOHN DONALDSON, the Midland wife-murderer, pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set for the January term of court.

THE census of 1880 is expected to give Michigan three more members of Congress, and the Upper Peninsula one to herself.

CHARLES GRANT, of Bengal, and William Dietz, of Wacona, are pensioners of 1812, residing in Clinton county.

COL. EBENEZER GOULD, an old resident of Shiawassee county, died recently at Owosso. He was Colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry.

THE soldiers of the late war, residing in Midland county, had a grand reunion and picnic dinner at Sias' grove, Midland City, the other day.

A 2-YEAR-OLD son of William Madden was run over recently at Bay City by a team that was racing, and received internal injuries which will probably prove fatal.

THE annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Michigan was held at Kalamazoo last week, with a great meeting, conducted by Mr. D. W. Whittle.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association was held at the office of Secretary Romeyn in Detroit last week.

BERTIE SHAFER, aged 6 years, was accidentally jostled off of a gate-post at Maple Grove, and the post fell upon him, breaking his neck and causing instant death.

ONE of the oldest German residents of East Saginaw, Alexander Alberti, who was compelled to flee from his native land for participating in the Baden affair in '48, died, last week, aged 80. He served with honor in the late war, and was for a time on Gen. Terry's staff as engineer.

A MAN who is quite deaf named Anathy Anthony, a German, 80 years old, while walking along the track of the Michigan Central railway at Kalamazoo, was struck by a switching engine, inflicting serious injuries on the head which will prove fatal.

JOHN ADAMS, of Fowler, undertook to lift his gun up by the muzzle; the hammer caught on a log and exploded the charge, and it took effect in Mr. Adams' bowels causing his death.

VAIL & CRANE'S cracker factory, at Detroit, was destroyed by fire, the other night. Loss, on building, \$3,500; fully insured; on machinery, \$3,000; insured for \$2,500; on stock, \$3,000; fully insured.

DETROIT has had considerable small-pox within the past year, and citizens naturally were alarmed. To protect themselves a general vaccination of the people was provided for at the expense of the city, and a cost of \$4,015.25.

WHILE playing with a number of small companions on the banks of the Thornapple river, at Middleville, the 7-year-old son of Edwin Fallas fell or was pushed in the water, and drowned before assistance arrived. The body was recovered in an hour.

TWO sailors from the propeller J. S. Fay, went ashore at Marquette, got drunk, and had a terrible fight with knives. John O'Brien was fatally stabbed by Frank McLean. He received two terrible slashes and a stab in the back. McLean has been arrested.

AT Portland, a few days ago, the Rev. J. W. Reid's youngest child, a boy 2 years of age, went into the woodshed, and, seeing a drawing-knife hanging overhead, took a long stick with which he pushed the knife from the nail on which it was hanging. The knife fell with the edge downward, landing directly on the bridge of the child's nose, cutting entirely through to the face, allowing the end of the nose to drop down on the lower lip.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Conference of the State has made the following appointments: Bethel, Detroit, J. Meacham; Ebenezer, Detroit, R. Jeffries; Ypsilanti, J. Bundy; Kalamazoo, John McSmith; Ann Arbor, H. B. Gordon; St. Joseph, J. A. Jordan; Pontiac, J. J. Crow; Greenacres, J. H. Clay; Marion, Richard Hutchinson; Corydon, Lewis Ratcliff; Saginaw, John Myers; Marshall, J. R. Coates; Grand Rapids, John W. Harper.

Hard Times in 1843.

Though the hard times since 1873 have been of much longer duration than at any previous period, such absolute impetuosity has never prevailed in the last four years as occurred thirty-five years ago. Then Mr. Tinkler writes to Sir Charles Lyell, under date November, 1843: "There has been great suffering in all our States, and in some, like Indiana and Illinois, a proper currency has disappeared, and men have been reduced to barter in the common business of every-day life. What you saw in Philadelphia was nothing to the crushing insolvency of the West and South. The very postoffice felt the effects of it—men with large landed estates being unable to take out their letters, because they could not pay the postage in anything the Government officers could properly receive."

A GREAT drinker being at table, they offered him grapes as dessert. "Thank you," said he, pushing back the plate, "I don't take my wine in pills!"

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877

NOTES ON THE EASTERN WAR.

The war correspondents are beginning to take more accurate measurement of the Russian army as an invading force, now that it has experienced some reverses. One of the omissions which Mr. Forbes, the London News correspondent, pointed out while the Russians were still going triumphantly through the Balkans has been responsible for the severest reverses. That was the omission to properly occupy the country, both to seize all the prominent fortresses which would guard the main line and also to post proper picket lines. Both of these faults were sharply punished by the disaster of Plevna. In the first place, Plevna and Lovcha were the natural outposts of the line of the Jantra; they commanded the roads by which Turkish troops would be brought up, and the grand duke ordered that they be occupied when Nicopolis was taken. Gen. Krudener did not carry out the orders, and Gen. Levitsky, the real chief of staff, whose business it is to see that orders are carried out, did not attend to it. At length Krudener pushed a force forward to Plevna, when the second fault was exhibited. The battalion marched in carelessly, stacked their guns, and sat down to call for refreshments, quite indifferent to the fact that the Turks had occupied the village in force a few hours before and were strongly posted all around. The Turks opened a hot fire, and slaughtered the Russians like pigs. This was the first of the three reverses of Plevna. Mr. Forbes thinks the blunder of the Russians in not seizing Plevna, at once, before it was occupied by the Turks, and in leaving their flank exposed to an army of 50,000 men of unknown location could not have been committed "even by an American civilian general." It was an imbecility which surpasses belief and defies explanation.

The criticism of eye-witnesses confirms the importance which we have given to the fact that the Turks have been at war now two years, and have gained an experience of actual fighting which their enemies sadly need. This Levitsky, for instance, who occupies in the Russian army the position which Moltke occupies in the German, is a young man, celebrated for bloodless victories in the sham maneuvers around St. Petersburg. In incompetence of the staff, as the commanding brains of an army are called in the modern European system, is everywhere visible. The private soldiers and the line officers are excellent stuff, physically and mentally. Their health and spirits do not fail. They are also well fed. But the staff posts forces carelessly and breaks up organizations needlessly; a division commander cannot find enough of his division in one place to give a sense of command. It is only 21 years since the Crimean war, but the Russian army came out of that conflict so humiliated by what was considered a dishonorable peace that the general officers were almost driven into private life by popular indignation. Hence, the general and staff officers of the Russian service to-day are men of youth and inexperience, and their performances show that no amount of "standing-army" discipline can take the place of the discipline of the field. This is of a temporary disadvantage, and it will take but a short time of the hot work now going in Bulgaria to weed out the carpet knights from the real fighting stuff.

The destructiveness of modern small arms is another point which places raw troops on the defensive on a par with trained soldiers. The breech-loader mows down the best guards before they can get near enough to use the bayonet. Mr. Forbes says that of the 24,000 Russians flung against Plevna, one-third were either killed or wounded, a proportion of loss not approached in the French war, and only to be compared with the American fighting at Antietam and the Wilderness.

A correspondent who has visited Kara since the siege was raised tells the first connected story of that affair. He says the Russian batteries first opened fire from the great distance of 10,000 yards; 8,000 yards, or more than four miles, their fire began to take effect, but finally they moved up to within 3,000 yards, when 40 guns were employed throwing 70-pound shells. Fire was directed mainly on three forts, but to some extent on the town. The Turkish forts were simply earthworks, with no casemates to protect the gunners. Only three or four hundred persons, including civilians, were killed during the 19 days bombardment, and the townspeople went about in the streets and shops as usual. In fact, business was lively. The town is still strewn with shells, which frequently explode. The baker for a military company was so unfortunate as to locate his oven immediately over one of these missiles buried in the ground. The bread "blew" most unexpectedly and ten men were disabled. The commander of the citadel at one time during the siege caused to be hurled from its precipitous summit several persons suspected of being spies. The siege was purely an affair of artillery, which the Turks have shown

great indifference to everywhere. With a hole in the ground the Turk is content to let the heavens roar. He cannot be shelled out. Neither side, in fact, pays any attention to artillery fire, which falls in effectiveness far behind good field artillery throwing grape and canister. Apparently very little artillery is used in this struggle of corn and men as Gen. Hooker saw it done at Antietam.

At Plevna and Rustchuk we shall probably see that, after all the artillery-pounding, the only effective projectile will be live Russians, scrambling over the ground at a spry pace, dying many of them short of the goal. The report of the capture of Plevna, sent early this week, is premature, but the fight is going on and the decisive moment is at hand. The Russians have been taught to respect their enemy and to put no trust in his good nature or stupidity. They are pressed on the other flank by Mehmet Ali too warmly to admit of and more blundering. The Russian forces on Turkish soil are now at least 250,000 men, including their Roumanian allies.

An old colored man, as he came out of a grave yard in Gaston, N. C., a couple of Sundays ago, said to a white man entering: "I've been over to see ole massa's grave. It's been 'leven years and more since he died, and I has never missed a Sunday yet goin' to see it."

JOHN H. Gear, the gubernatorial candidate of the Iowa Republicans on a prohibition platform, is said to derive part of his income from the sale of beer by the barrel and wine by the case. He is a wholesale grocer.

A Pleasant Duty.

It is always a pleasure to recommend a good article, especially one that so admirably sustains its reputation as does *Dr. King's New Discovery* for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, being perfectly reliable in every respect. A severe cough or a neglected cold yields readily to its wonderful power. By it the worst cases of Asthma and Bronchitis are cured in the shortest time possible. Consumption and Cough worn patients will remember this remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief. *Dr. King's New Discovery* is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. If you value your existence you cannot afford to be without it. Give it a trial. Trial bottles free. For sale by Wm. Van Putten, Holland, City, Michigan.

New Advertisements.

S. QUINCY WILLIAMS'
Ale & Porter House,
Cor. Monroe & Ionia Streets,
GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

The only place ever established in that city where you can find

ENGLISH
Ales and Porters,

On draught or in Glass.

ALSO AN
OYSTER

Eating Counter

Connected with the place

Superior to any in the City.

S. QUINCY WILLIAMS.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. 31-2m

Apples Wanted.

I WILL purchase all the apples that may come, and will pay the market price in cash.

G. J. TE VAARWERK.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 21, 1877. 32-4w

Immense Success

New Bankrupt Stock received at the
CHICAGO BANKRUPT

BOOT & SHOE HOUSE.

The same offers a stock of \$30,000 WORTH OF GOODS at less than Manufacturers Prices. All Goods are marked in Plain Figures, and will be sold at ONE PRICE ONLY. All grades of Goods in stock, the finest as well as the cheapest.

28 CANAL STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Money Saved is Money Made.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND SEE US.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERYBODY.

31-1m A. ZUNDER, Manager.

GOLD

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 33-1y

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 150 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same.

The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor,

T. H. LYON.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: As a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the eleventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Van den Belt, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Marston, administrator of said estate, representing that said estate is in a condition for final settlement and praying that a day may be appointed for hearing his final account, that his said account may be allowed proof of heirship taken, the residue of said estate assigned to the heirs at law of said deceased, and he discharged from further trust as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the eighth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE,
31-4w Judge of Probate.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

Fine horses and beautiful carriages, catters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.
JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. R. Meene, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875. A. CLOUTING.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of

HOLLAND, Mich. MANLY D. HOWARD, Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE.—The best kind of Chilled Iron Plows, of New York make. Call and examine at the Blacksmithshop of

DJIKEMA BROS.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Peas, Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19th

TRY

DR. SCHOUTEN'S

Compound Syrup of

RHUBARB,

It is the best cure for

DIARRHŒA,

As hundreds of families learned by experience.

A fair trial with children will convince you, and you will always keep it in the house.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 86. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. A. Sketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-4f

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 80 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of

M. D. HOWARD.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 6, Block 3, Lot 6, Block 3, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 3, Lot 6, Block 11, South Addition \$175 each. Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$200 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block 2, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 1 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, Provisions etc
RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1876.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business wishes to advertise through the columns of the News his stock of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour & Feed.
Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class

PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

One quart and two quart fruit cans for sale cheap—Mason's the best patent.

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

34-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

A NEW PATENT

CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY
CHARLES MULDER.

The patent will be for sale by November next. State rights, County rights and township rights will be offered.

The corn planter will be a cheaper machine, and plants much faster, and with less power than any other corn planter known.

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877. 42-4m

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUKKAU,
J. VAN ZORREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machine, and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machines are too low to admit of any expense in that way. Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

MOVED.

We have moved our place of business to the

Michigan House,

Next door to the Phoenix Hotel and near the Chicago Depot. We are now prepared to furnish

Cold Meals at all Hours,

and keep constantly on hand all kinds of

Liquors, Cigars & Eatables,

such as

Lobsters, Canned Pork and

Beans, Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Salmon,

And everything else belonging to a well regulated

RESTAURANT.

BLOM & SPIJKER.

HOLLAND, Sept. 15, 1877.

Harrington Marble Works.

[Next door to Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.]

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES,

MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

—IN STONE.

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Lettering done in the English, Holland and German languages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and

Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 28, 1877.

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

79 Monroe Street.

Will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers that require anything in the clothing line. We make, cut and trim to order anything in our line according to the latest styles, and for the low est possible prices.

Repairing Neatly Done

GIVE US A TRIAL.

I. P. THIBOUT.

Jottings.

PROF. Crispell arrived home on Tuesday last from the East.

HOPK College opened on Wednesday last according to announcement.

It is worthy of remark that not a single newspaper in Georgia opposes the new Constitution.

PROF. Kollen left for the East on Wednesday last to resume his labors as endowment agent for Hope College.

The belief that one United States soldier is equal to twenty-seven Indians in a fight is gradually losing ground.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night*.

AFTER a short illness Mr. Berend ten Brink, one of our old settlers, died of typhoid fever. His funeral on Monday last was well attended.

CHARLES YOUNG, a son of the late prophet, has graduated from the Law Department of Michigan University, and will practice in Plackney, Mich.

Mr. Washburne, late Minister to France, recently had flattering reception at Babelsberg from the Emperor William, who has promised him his full length portrait.

QUININE is now so high in price in Europe that doctors are using instead the liquid solution of strychnine, and find it nearly as efficacious and much cheaper.

A CRAB apple tree, in the garden of Capt. F. R. Brouwer, on Ninth street, after bearing fruit this summer, is now in full blossom. Also one in Mr. Deming's garden.

A YOUNG man, 17 years age, died recently at Charlestown, Mass. of hemorrhage, resulting from the extraction of a tooth. Nine of the young man's relatives have died from similar causes.

DURING our recent visit to Grand Rapids, our attention was drawn to the slaughter of boots and shoes at the Chicago Bankrupt Boot and Shoe Store, of which Mr. A. Zunder is manager. Give them a call. See advertisement.

A FIRE broke out on Wednesday at the residence of Mr. Peter Prins, in the rear of the Third Reformed Church destroying part of the roof and damaging the dwelling to the amount of thirty or forty dollars. The fire was put out before the engine could get there.

Our young men who attended the Y. M. C. A. Convention are well satisfied with the kind reception and liberal hospitality they have received in the beautiful village of Kalamazoo. As evidence of satisfactory entertainment some of them remained there over Sunday.

MR. R. Kanters writes us from White Lake that the old schooner Madison was beached on Tuesday night last on the south side of White Lake harbor, within a few rods of their temporary abode. The schooner will undoubtedly go to pieces. She is 44 years of age—one of the oldest schooners on the lakes, and belongs in Chicago.

A son of Mr. Geo. S. Harrington displayed the skill of being a good shot. Almost two years ago he killed a deer at his first shot, and last week he killed another at his second attempt, in proof of which Mr. Harrington presented us with a choice piece of venison. We think very few young men can show such a record of shooting at that age, and if he keeps on improving he may some day participate at Creedmoor.

ONE of those exorcises on life—a female slanderer—went into a neighbor's house the other morning with her tongue loaded with new venom. There were several women present, and the slanderer's eyes glistened in anticipation. Throwing herself in a chair she sighed and said: "One half the world don't know how the other have lives." "That ain't your fault," quietly observed one of the company. The slanderer turned yellow.—[*Danbury News*.

If we correctly understand the platform of the greenback party of Iowa, it promises an era of high wages, lots of employment, high prices for wheat for the farmer, cheap flour for the mechanic, high prices for cattle for the stock raiser, cheap beef for the workman; lots of money, low interest and good times for everybody but contractors, manufacturers, railroads and bankers, who are to be very poor, and have no money to pay their hands.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

An entertainment will be given at Kenyon's Hall on Tuesday evening next, by a number of young ladies and gentlemen of this city. The programme will include recitations, tableaux, a character scene from the "Old Curiosity Shop" and vocal and instrumental music. The proceeds of the evening will be for the benefit of the Reform club. This is to be the first of a series of entertainments to be given during the winter. The public are cordially invited to attend. Admission fifteen cents.

An effort is being made to get a bell in the tower of Hope Church.

Ex-MAYOR Harrington and lady have arrived home from their Eastern trip.

MASTER Abe Ledebor, long since missing, returned home yesterday morning in good health.

In a letter to Gen. Tuomba, Charles O'Connor highly commends the new Constitution of Georgia.

This year's peach crop aggregates in value \$3,420,000 of which the Maryland and Delaware growers net \$1,900,000.

ALL the mills on White Lake, Mich., are running full time except A. B. Bowen & Co.'s which has been shut down all the season.

Mr. Albert Van Zoeren, teacher of the public school in the village of Zeeland died last week of typhoid fever, and was buried on Saturday last.

THE Turkish Minister furnishes a very satisfactory reason for Osman Pasha's late defeat. He says the man is not an American, but is a natural-born Turk.

THE body of Captain Chas. McKillop, drowned off the tug Pony, at Muskegon, on the 11th was recovered on Wednesday, (19th) near where the accident occurred.

THE largest peach of the season was presented to us by our postmaster, Mr. Wm. Verbeek, which was raised on a farm on the lake shore. The peach weighed full six ounces.

DR. Leon Best, of Overysel, was in town on Saturday last, with a fine team of trotters. Dr. L. Best, has recently settled in Overysel, and in partnership with his brothers is enjoying an extensive practice. The doctor intends to come in town every Saturday.

"Bring on your witnesses," said the judge in a western murder trial. Clerk (looking up and whispering to judge): There is a little game of pedro going on in the other room. Judge: Sancho or plain? Clerk: Sancho. Judge: This court is adjourned for an hour.

MR. C. Hoppers, of Orange City, Ia., was on a visit here last week to take a view of our Colony and surrounding country. He reports everything in a flourishing condition in Iowa, and corroborates the general assertion, that with ordinary luck a farmer can do as much in five years in western Iowa as in twenty-five years in the woods of Michigan.

EDMUND de Rothschild is about to marry Mile. Adelaide de Rothschild, the daughter of Baron Will de Rothschild of Frankfurt. Edmund de Rothschild's father, Baron James de Rothschild, married his own niece, Bette, the daughter married Baron Willy de Rothschild, and now her son is going to marry Baron Willy's daughter. They seem to be getting considerably mixed.

A PAIR applied recently to a magistrate in Kentucky to be married. The man was hatless, coatless and shoeless, and the woman was almost in the same condition. They had no license from the county clerk, and no money to pay for one, but desired the magistrate to issue the license and perform the ceremony needed, and tendered in payment therefor "a half bushel of walnuts to be gathered next fall."

A MAN by the name of Chas. Grinnell, while attempting to enter the harbor of Kalamazoo river, on Wednesday last, with a boat, capsized it near the lighthouse, spilling himself out and about 900 pounds of sturgeon. It was blowing hard and the sea was washing over the pier, notwithstanding this danger, Mrs. Underwood, the wife of the lighthouse-keeper, went to his rescue with a rope in a gallant style and saved the man's life. Saugatuck has good reason to be proud of such a heroine.

Our readers will do well to read over the advertisement of Mr. Wurzburg, of Grand Rapids. His house is evidently taking the lead in the dry goods business. Business is so rushing at his place that it fairly assumes the appearance of a public market—constant throngs of people passing in and coming out with packages under their arms. His stock is undoubtedly the largest and most assorted in that city, and his constant enlargement of his storerooms attests the steady improvement of his business. By all means, go and see him if you go to Grand Rapids.

THE latest dispatches from the European seat of war do not seem as gloomy as the British dispatch manufacturers would have us believe. Many false assertions in regard to Russian losses of forts, battles and redoubts have been effectually contradicted by official intelligence. The Russians still hold the whole of Schipka Pass; and are investing Plevna closer and closer; but at present the main interest on the field is centered in the armies of the Mehemet Ali and the Czarowitch, and the great battles are still to be fought; in the mean time the Russians are hurrying forward heavy reinforcements with all possible haste.

Mr. Jas. Ten Eyck and lady have gone west on a visit to relatives and friends.

A MAN's dearest object should be his wife; but alas! sometimes it is his wife's wardrobe.

GOVERNOR Wade Hampton was reckoned the best billiard player at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Mrs. William Cochran, of Liberty, Ky., two weeks ago gave birth to four boys, all of whom are alive and seemingly healthy.

LORD Blantyre, brother-in-law of the Duke of Sutherland, has dispatched eight surgeons to the Turkish army at his own cost.

DURING last year there were 10,819 boys and 10,811 girls born in Minnesota. There were 550 pairs of twins, 2 sets of triplets, and 1 of quadruplets.

It has been proved in Nevada and other silver-producing States of the West that capital devoted to agriculture pays better and more regularly than if put into gold and silver mines.

LET of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 20, 1877: G. W. Campbell, R. Q. Foster, Mr. St. Clair, V. Carpenter 2, Amos Burch, Reubin Tarken, M. Zuinen, R. McDonnell, Wm. Verbeek, P. M.

ANOTHER small fire was noticed in the rear of the Kirby House on Tuesday night last, at Grand Haven, which was put out before an alarm was made. But it seems evident that somebody needs "stringing up" before they will succeed in burning the principal part of our county seat.

WE are happy to inform our readers that Mr. J. O. Doesburg's health is so far restored that for the last three weeks he has personally attended daily to his drug store, and reports a remarkable improvement in his trade, for which he feels very thankful to his patrons and asks as many others to come in and give him at least a share of their patronage. See advertisement.

DURING a late thunder storm at Antrim, N. H., some persons who were driving put their horse and wagon in a shed, which was soon after struck by lightning. On visiting their property they found the harness stripped from the horse and torn to shreds; the mountings scattered, yet not melted; the thills broken and the horse turned facing the wagon, but uninjured.

CAPTAIN Charles Brown, of Southport, Me., was placidly fishing in his dory the other day when he felt a "bite" which jerked him over the edge. His companion, however, caught him by the heel as he was about to go under water, and pulled him in, still clinging to his line. The two, after a long struggle, succeeded in hauling the fish aboard, which proved to be a halibut weighing one hundred and thirty pounds.

As a fair indication of the price of real estate on Eighth street, we can mention a transaction of twenty feet, immediately east of P. & A. Sietec's store. P. Boot to E. Metz, 20 feet, \$30 per foot. The intention is to build on this lot a store for Millinery business. The brick has already been purchased and the building will be commenced in a few days. The building will have a stone basement throughout, two-stories in height, 20x40 feet.

EVERY diligent reader will have observed that there is quite an effort in Europe as well as America to train carrier pigeons to carry messages, and recently it was tried between Holland and Grand Rapids. Mr. B. Smits brought two carrier pigeons with him from one of his friends in Grand Rapids, and on Tuesday last let them go at precisely 12:56 P. M., and at 1:15 P. M., they arrived home in safety, making the trip in nineteen minutes.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat of the 21st inst., handsomely retracts the erroneous statement that Hope College was suspended, by blaming the composers and proof readers. That is altogether too transparent, my friends! We dare you to give us the name of the writer of the article—if you do, we will be able to tell you in our next what his motive was for writing it. In regard to us flying in a passion, etc., we will only reply by referring you to the text, where you are admonished to endeavor to take the beam out of your own eye, before you trouble yourself about a small sliver in ours.

THE following are the arrivals and clearances up to Friday morning.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 14.—Schr. Maid of the Mist, from Sheboygan Light.
" 17.—Schr. Evelyn, from Milwaukee, light.
" 17.—" Wollin, from Chicago, 800 bu corn.
" 18.—" Jones, from Chicago, light.
" 18.—" Emma, from Charlevoix, 14 cords bark.
" 19.—" Garibaldi, from Racine, light.
CLEARANCES.
Sept. 17.—Schr. Evelyn, to Milwaukee, 30 cords wood.
" 17.—" Wollin, to Racine, 50 m Hickory lumber.
" 18.—" Maid of the Mist, to Two Rivers, 500 baskets Peaches 60 baskets Grapes.
" 18.—" Jones, to Chicago, 31½ cds Hard Maple, and 76 cds Beech.
" 18.—" Emma, to Annapee, 340 lbs grapes 150 bu apples, 200 bts peaches, 40 bu onions.
" 19.—" Garibaldi, to Racine, 30 bu apples, 25 bu peaches, 37 bts grapes, 40 bu pears.

GRAND OPENING

FALL and WINTER DRY-GOODS!

F. W. WURZBURG

Has just arrived from the Eastern market and so has his magnificent stock of New Goods which will be ready for inspection on

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.

We claim with Confidence that a better selected Stock of

DRY GOODS

Never was exhibited in this or any other city. Ladies will find all the latest Novelties in our

CLOAK, SHAWL and DRESS GOODS Department.

Also large Lots of Goods bought at Auction which we offer at Special Big Bargains. We merely mention the following

EXTRA FINE CASHMERES,

In the Newest Fall Shades, at 70 Cents, Worth 90 Cents.

BEAUTIFUL MATELASSE DRESS GOODS,

For Polonaise. 25 Cents.

All-Wool Dress Goods, in the Latest Novelties, at 50 Cents.

Fine Black Brilliantines 40 Cents. Great bargains in

BLACK CASHMERES.

Fine all Wool at 65c; Extra Fine, 80c; 46 inch wide 90c.

150 Pieces Colored Alpaca, in all the Fall Colors, at 15c per yard. Several Cases of Extra Heavy BLARIZ CLOTH, 20c, worth 30c. Two cases of Extra Heavy BEAVER SHAWLS, \$6 worth \$8. Good Beaver Shawls \$3 & \$4.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN RIBBONS

We open on Monday 500 Pieces of Fancy Sash Ribbons, 5, 6 and 7 inches wide in great variety, all at 25c. per yard also Great Reduction in

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS

We are selling Gros Grain Ribbons, pure Silk, warranted, at the following very low prices: Nos. 4, 8c., 5, 10c., 7, 12c., 9, 15c., 12, 20c., 16 and 24, 25c. Immense Bargains in

Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, New Styles Collars and Cuffs, Boas, Ties, Ruchings, Etc.

5,000 pair of Children's Fancy Hose, in great variety 10c. a pair. Big Job Lots of Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery and Underwear, from auction. Our assortment is complete in every department and our Prices are guaranteed as low as any in the State.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal & Bronson St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE & H. Wijkhuijsen,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

Of the neatest style and best qualities which I offer cheaper than anybody else.

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a desirable farm containing 41 acres, situated on Black Lake, 3½ miles west of the City of Holland, Michigan. It is called the "Woodruff Farm," and contains all the conveniences of a modern farm—a good house, water in abundance etc. There are some 300 grape vines that bear well, also 100 apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, crab apple and transcendent. It is a splendid site and increasing in value. I will sell the above for a reasonable price. Address THOMAS LYNCH, Racine, Wis.

PHENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

This hotel has changed hands, and will henceforth be run by its old proprietor. The traveling community can rely on the best accommodations. Its situation, near the Chicago depot, makes it the handiest and easiest hotel for the weary traveler. JAMES RYDER. HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Offers his services as such to the public and will guarantee his work for moderate charges. Having been engaged for some time past for Messrs. Joslin & Breyman, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERT, at

No. 52, Eighth Street.

Mr. J. Albert will attend to his Clock and Jewellery business, and Mr. Wijkhuijsen to the Watches. However, each of them will wait on the public in absence of the other. They have a large and beautiful stock of Clocks and Watches, which they offer for sale cheap.

CALL & SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN

J. ALBERT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS.

From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

Give me a call and see for yourself, before you go elsewhere.

Live Geese Feathers a Specialty.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. S. REIDSEMA. HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

WHEN MAIDENS SHOULD LOVE.

FROM THE SPANISH.

Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.
Maidens, in our village home,
Swelling ever thus so boldly,
Be wary lest the time should come
When age and trust shall cheat you coldly.
Preen to let youth's giddy hours
Wile to overfond loving,
For with cast and faded flower
Time his garlands still is weaving.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.
Lightly flit the years away,
While, on eager pinions pressing,
Scarcely watch and as they pass,
Gladly from us such good things blessing.
The bloom, that but for aye endures,
Of truth like this gives us warning.
As evening's chilling light obscures
The charms that opened with the morning.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.
Take heed lest, when your fancies ween
Of dawning's chimes they hear the greeting,
For each call life's peal should mean,
And warn of night, and time's retreating.
Then, breath of beauty's glow,
Lost your gentleness and grace,
Your winning charms no more shall show
Themselves as first in all our place.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.
An aged dame I've known, whose face
Once was sweetly soft and blooming,
Through now 'twere hard such charms to trace
Through coat of false enamel looming.
Her pink cheeks and her
O'er her low smile no longer twinkles,
Show like bishop's surplice hair.
Puckered into folds and wrinkles.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.
An old maid I know,
Who had but one sole tooth remaining,
And saw it sink, some days ago,
Within a posset she was drinking.
Then, wailing, thus she cried—Oh, tooth!
That long my soul has loved to cherish,
A pearl I knew thee in thy youth.
A worthless wall I see thee perish.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.
This lemon, hence, fond maid, unfold,
That, ere cold, placid age became you
Or all your looks of ruddy gold,
And but the pearl's gray luster leave you,
The yours to seek while you are sought,
And love while you are ripe for wooing,
Least luck's bald hand-head set at naught.
The clutch of fools too late pursuing.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.

MY OWN NAME.

Mr. Robert Edward Rommelaine pushed back his morocco-lined arm-chair from his comfortable breakfast-table and opened the morning newspaper.
He read the editorials, studied carefully a column of commercial quotations, scanned the "Cleared" and "Arrived" of the Marine Intelligence, and, turning back the sheet, proceeded leisurely to investigate the miscellaneous items.
Suddenly his eye became fixed with an expression of astonishment; the color flashed to his cheeks. He read quickly, with an absorbed air, the paragraph whose first sentence had aroused him. The expression of astonishment gave place to one of keen pain. He re-read the paragraph slowly, and, sighing deeply, folded the paper across his knees.
"My own name!" he said.
The ejaculation was made aloud, but no ear recorded it. Simon, the antiquated butler, had brushed away the crumbs, and had placed upon a dainty porcelain tray before Mr. Rommelaine the bright red apple that invariably concluded his morning repast; then disappeared. And there was no guest at the table.
For two months, indeed, and more the sociable long oval had been drawn to round and laid for solitude. This contraction marked the absence of Mrs. Rommelaine, Mrs. Rommelaine's mother, Mr. Rommelaine's mother, the five Misses Rommelaine, and Robert Edward Rommelaine, Junior, the pride of the household.
"My own name!" Mr. Rommelaine repeated, reading for the third time the paragraph that had caused him to feel astonishment and pain.
When, after due interval, Simon returned to the dining-room, he found the red apple untouched. He lifted it scrutinizingly, rubbed it on his coat-sleeve to be sure if it could have been susceptible of one glimmer more of polish, and then put it ruefully into his own pocket. "What 'as appened to marster?" was the mental reflection of this philosophical personage.
In the meantime Mr. Rommelaine, without any of the leisurely preliminaries that usually marked his departure, had left his house, and was hastening "down town" by an unfamiliar route, toward a quarter of the city quite removed from business streets, and filled with dingy habitations. He studied the small signs visible at the street corners, and presently, alighting from the avenue car, turned into the dingiest of these dismal byways. Walking slowly, and observant of every house that he passed, he reached at last a small, old-fashioned domicile standing in a courtyard, penned in between two towering tenement-houses of the modern type. There he paused.
"And here it is." His face actually flushed with chagrin as this conclusion was made; flushed again when, having passed through the rickety gate, up the dingy little court, he asked of a ragged loiterer in the open doorway, "Is Mrs. Robert Edward Rommelaine within?"
"Second floor front," answered the loiterer, removing the pipe from his mouth, and nonchalantly puffing a whiff of rank tobacco into the inquirer's face. "Walk right up. There's been plenty enough to see her since the night of the—"
Mr. Rommelaine had walked right up. From the head of the stairs a narrow passage led to the door of second floor front. Closed as this door was, it could not conceal the presence of misery within. There came the sound of a woman's moan and heavy sighs, and a child's voice: "Don't cry so, dear mamma! oh, don't cry so, dear mamma!"
But when Mr. Rommelaine knocked all became still. He waited, and knocked again. No sound. Five minutes of silence passed, and then he turned the door-knob deliberately, and, finding the door unlocked, entered the room.
A woman knelt beside a bed, with her face hidden in her hands. A little girl,

standing by her side and clinging to her, turned with alarm toward Mr. Rommelaine. The place they occupied was poverty-stricken to the extreme.
"You must not hurt my mamma," said the child. She added, as she saw fully in his face, "You will not hurt dear mamma; she is ill."
The woman, whose moans had suddenly ceased, did not stir, and Mr. Rommelaine, approaching her, took the little girl's trusting hand.
"I have come to help her," he said. "I have come to make her well. Rouse yourself, Mrs. Rommelaine."
He did not for one moment hesitate to decide the identity of the object of his search. But, when the young woman with difficulty arose and staggered to a chair, and gazed helplessly with haggard eyes upon her guest, he had but one thought, and that thought audibly crossed his lips in the same tone of wonder and pain as in his solitude that morning—"My own name."
The woman looked at him with a weary apathy; her lips mechanically framed a question, "What do you know of it?" she asked.
"I know everything of it," Mr. Rommelaine answered. "I know that he is charged with the gravest crime that man can commit against man; I know that he has been torn away from you and cast into prison. But I know that he is innocent." He paused a moment; the name in full crossed his mind—Robert Edward Rommelaine. "Yes," he continued, very earnestly, "he is innocent. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. His innocence must be proved."
Half an hour later a carriage ordered to the door received three occupants. "To the City Prison," was the direction given to the driver, and either they drove in silence toward the wretched owner of a valued name, who all that day, as all the night before, paced his narrow cell in the misery of imprisonment, goaded by every passionate grief that can overtake a man when pursuit is inevitable and flight impossible.
It was one of those days that sometimes occur in late January, when, with snow still lying on the ground, the air seems full of spring. The busy streets of the great city, in the sudden thaw that followed unprecedented "good sleighing," were almost impassable. Foot passengers were ankle-deep in the flood, and their clothes were bespattered by the horses that slipped and stumbled through the mire. Overhead the weather was glorious; underfoot nothing could be more inglorious than the effect of the unseasonable warmth. The contrasts that the day assumed were mental as well as physical. It was the sort of day that makes labor irksome, that tempts vagrancy, and repudiates routine.
Frank Thurston, a studious young lawyer, became unaccountably restless about noon that day. He left his companions bending over their desks, and opening the window of an outer office, one of two or three used especially for consultation, he drew a chair to the window and gazed out. The opening was only upon a court, but a break in height between opposite buildings gave a generous space of sky. Across this sky, tenderly blue as April's own, floated a few light clouds. Frank Thurston's eye followed them; they were in accord with the gentle balm of the spring air that midwinter surreptitiously breathed.
He fell into one of those moods that the most active and content-to-work souls must sometimes fall into—the mood of dreamy discontent. Twenty-six years of life already passed, and what had come of it? Fortune? No. Happiness? No. A moderate success? Yes. Much to be thankful for in health, friends, and a congenial field of work? Yes. But, after all, on such a day as this there comes an ennui, a sense of incompleteness, a vague longing for experience, for possession, for life, so exquisite and so intense that the achievements of youth seem paltry in comparison, and its finest pleasures awaken disgust. A morbid mood; Frank Thurston knew it, but he yielded to the spell, nevertheless.
A faint knock on the door aroused him. "Come in," he shouted in no particularly well-attuned voice.
A lady entered—a young lady richly costumed; velvet, dark fur, silk, diamonds perhaps; such was the soft, dark tint, yet brilliant effect. A beautiful girl with a face like April; that is, if April has laughing blue eyes, and "daisy roses on the cheeks, a pearly brow and a tangle of gold-brown hair; and a way with her at once delicate and insinuating, spirited yet shy, altogether fresh and new and yet familiar as an old, old song.
Frank Thurston did not wait to make this comparative analysis. He applied himself instantly to courtesy and respectful attention, and the young lady told her errand.
"Is this Mr. Thurston? My father, Mr. Rommelaine, is at home to-day; he has taken a severe cold, and the doctor says he must not go out of the house for a week. He has sent me in his place to give you a little note; he would not trust it to messenger or telegraph. It is very important. You are to read it, please, and send a verbal answer."
She gave him a letter inclosing another letter. He read them carefully. She watched him while he read.
"Do you know the particulars of this case, Miss Rommelaine?" he asked.
"Yes; I am the only one at home that enters completely into my father's feelings concerning it. I have heard from him all its perplexities. I was with him when the news came of the verdict of 'guilty.' He has told me that 'twas by your ingenuity and exertion that the new trial has been ordered, and delay gained. I know, too, the contents of the letter that you have now read. Do you think it encourages any reliable hope?"
"I do think so," Mr. Thurston answered.
"I am so glad, so very glad. I am

now on my way to see Mrs. Rommelaine; and my father said that, with your permission, I might tell her that a gleam of favorable evidence has at last reached us."
Mr. Thurston objected to this as premature, but promised a speedy investigation of the new source of information opened by a letter sent in answer to foreign advertisements made by Mr. Rommelaine, who had been indefatigable in seeking the assurance of an innocence in which, with stubborn unreasonableness, and in contradiction to much circumstantial evidence, he kept faith.
"Are you walking this morning, Miss Rommelaine?" asked Mr. Thurston, as his visitor was about to depart.
"Yes, I am prepared for a walk; but I hardly realized when I started how wet the streets would be down town."
Mr. Thurston, with a strange flutter of anxiety lest he should be refused, begged to be allowed to accompany Miss Rommelaine on her way, so far, at least, as the crossing of thoroughfares made that way difficult. She accepted readily. And so it happened that Frank Thurston, on that spring-like day of January, suddenly thrown into a protective relation toward a very lovely girl, found himself presently in something of the condition of Marius when "the water went through his boots, and the stars went through his soul."
Conversation was simple enough. It related exclusively to the case in which Mr. Thurston's senior partner had been engaged as counsel, and in preparing whose evidence he had himself taken most active part.
"The wife is so young and so amiable," said Miss Rommelaine. "She was a governess brought from England by a family in B—. And there she fell in love with her husband. They are both orphans, and they were both poor, I think, from the first, but not so poor as after his long illness they became. I suppose that poverty was against him in the case as proving motive for the deed; was it not Mr. Thurston?"
"It had its weight, no doubt," the lawyer answered.
And here they reached a crossing, where, in the throng and upon unsafe pavement, certain little attentions became imperative; at one juncture Mr. Thurston even seized the hand of his beautiful companion, and did so quite consciously. It was, indeed, a little gloved "angel" of a hand, not off entertained by men-folks "unaware."
On they went, still talking over the case. "It's really wonderful," Miss Rommelaine said, "how the poor man's own theory is sustained by the letter that father received this morning. That corroboration, I imagine, causes you to hope."
"I have felt from the first," Mr. Thurston answered, "that the death was by suicide, not by murder. But the prisoner's earnest assertion on this point could not be brought before the jury in offset of the proved facts. The watch and money were found beside the pistol several paces beyond the place where the dead man lay, and certainly had the appearance of being laid together for the purpose of removal. The direction of the shot-wounds was possible by suicide, but not probable."
"Was strange, too, that the accused man should have chosen that lonely by-way for returning home so late at night."
"Yet it was the most direct course, almost parallel with the railway. Poor fellow, he says he hesitated some moments whether to take the car or walk. Even in the assurance that he had found at last a saving employment, and had 'a chance of life again,' his habit of poverty made him cling to the few cents that walking could save."
The words "a chance of life again" brought vividly to Miss Rommelaine's mind the vital interest. "Can you save him?" she asked, and added, with girlish warmth, "oh, if you can save him, I think you will win the best love of three people to the very end of your life—my father's beyond all; he has taken this whole affair into his heart of hearts."
"The water went through his boots, and the stars went through his soul," Frank Thurston, returning to his office after taking leave of Miss Rommelaine, accepted the whole day as the most beautiful of days. The very contrast of overhead and underfoot had become idealized. If he looked up into the spring-like sky, he thought of her sweet face; if he looked down into the miry path, he thought of her bewitching little feet. "Overhead" had actually not done as much for him as "underfoot."
When he reached the office, every trace of ennui and of disgust at the want of harmony between the work-a-day and ideal worlds had vanished.
Miss Rommelaine visited the prisoner's wife, still occupying, by her own wish, the same room where Mr. Rommelaine had found her; but everything in it was changed. An anteroom adjoining had been added, so the main room could be a comfortable parlor; it contained now a pretty sofa and chairs, a sweet-toned cottage piano, pictures on the walls, and delicious groups of flowering plants. The poor wife, no longer haggard and utterly hopeless, had been surrounded with every comfort by her powerful friend, and she leaned devoutly upon his assurance that all would yet be well. She occupied herself with the care and teaching of her child.
The child, a loving little creature, flew to greet Miss Rommelaine; and, during the half-hour visit, both mother and child so perceptibly drew comfort and hope from her face and her words that she was quite absorbed in thoughts of them. But when she had left them, and had taken the avenue car for home, their images gave place to that of the young lawyer, Mr. Thurston. Was it the strange loveliness of the winter day that gave the delicious atmosphere to that reverie?
She ended a day-dream with one prac-

tical thought. "If Richard Willoughby was like Mr. Thurston, I think perhaps—perhaps I could love him, and please mamma; and, oh! I should like so much to please mamma!"
Early February brought storms of wind and sleet and bitter cold. Winter once more reigned. And on one wintry evening Frank Thurston was summoned to visit Mr. Rommelaine, who, although convalescent, was still confined to his house.
The lawyer was received in the library, where Mr. and Mrs. Rommelaine were enjoying a *tete-a-tete* in the warm fire-light; while Miss Rommelaine, at a low-lamped table near by, bent over her embroidery, for which a foppish-looking young man at her side appeared to be assenting the colors.
Miss Rommelaine had not forgotten Mr. Thurston, but their words of recognition were brief, for Mr. Rommelaine appropriated him immediately. Mrs. Rommelaine became an indifferent auditor of the talk, and her daughter withdrew herself from it to entertain the young man, for whom Frank Thurston conceived at first sight a dislike.
As the legal conversation proceeded, Mr. Rommelaine became more and more excited. His voice grew loud. He recapitulated with earnest delight the details of the favorable turn apparent in the progress of "the case." The attention of all in the room was soon drawn to his remarks.
Mrs. Rommelaine interposed. "Dear Robert, do not be too hopeful. You were disappointed before; you may be again. Mr. Thurston, I do not sympathize with my husband's intense appropriation of this case. I don't think there is so much in a name that a man should sacrifice himself indiscriminately to keep it in repute. What if John Smith should interest himself vitally in the doings and sufferings of every other John Smith? To be sure, Rommelaines are not so common as Smiths, but the principle is the same. Well, Frank, you might as well speak; I know you want to."
Frank Thurston started, but one glance at Mrs. Rommelaine was sufficient to assure him that this closing address of her speech was not made to him, but to Miss Rommelaine—Frances, "Frank," as they called her *en famille*.
"My own name," he thought; and he felt a thrill of delight, as from one of those fond little proclivities for coincidence that one indulges in when the object of the coincidence happens to be interesting or dear.
Miss Rommelaine, being allowed, spoke, but her cheeks flushed and her voice slightly trembled. Mr. Thurston looked at her with that gaze which draws into itself the strength of the conscious nerves. She dared not return his gaze, for to do that would be to lose composure.
"I cannot help feeling as father does," timidly yet earnestly said Miss Rommelaine. "It seems to me right that he should have taken just this interest in these people, although they are in no way related to us. They certainly have father's name, and dear Robbie's name; there is something sacred about that. I am so glad that father has worked very hard and spent a great deal; and you, too, Mr. Thurston, to save this man. I believe he will be saved; then he will indeed bless the name. And then, and then—brighter glowed her cheek; her voice still slightly trembled—"I think more than ever now, since I see the just and kind effect, that people should consider that they are related to each other. For my part, I wish I could be to every one just as I would be if they were my own, of my blood and of my name. I believe that would be really the 'fulfilling of the law,' as dear father fulfills it."
And here Miss Rommelaine very gracefully, but altogether girlishly, arose from her place and came close behind her father's chair, and, putting her arms around his neck, gave him a little kiss on the side of his cheek; and then came her silvery little laugh, and they all laughed at her enthusiasm; and she went back to her embroidery and to the gentle top whom Mr. Thurston detested; and very soon thereafter Mr. Thurston took his leave.
But one month from that day he came again; he came to congratulate Mr. Rommelaine upon the successful issue of the second trial. The message conveyed to him by Frances Rommelaine was the proof, now collaterally sustained, that the death of an eccentric misanthrope had been by suicide, and not by the hand of the fellow-man who was found near him in his extremity under circumstances of convicting suspicion, and who was arraigned for "highway robbery and murder." A letter written by the suicide, and mailed upon the day that the fatal act took place, described, as part of his plan, the very details which had told heavily against the accused. This letter was directed to an obscure merchant in an obscure town in Germany. Only the most indefatigable and unostentatious assiduity on the part of Mr. Rommelaine had reached that obscurity and brought the hidden thing to light.
Winter came again, after a brief summer—are not summers always brief?—and after an autumn eventful to more than one expectant heart. The new year had begun, and the gay city was astir with New Year's calls. Never was there a clearer, whiter New Year's day upon which to make good resolutions; never a more crisp, white, sparkling sheet of snow to receive new tracks and footprints. The air rang with sleigh-bells and merry voices; the houses were gay with bright costumes, bright lights, and bright fires.
Mrs. Rommelaine was receiving calls, and in the pleasurable excitement she did not heed a package of letters that the postman had brought to the door. But one of these, as it was directed to her name, Frances Rommelaine seized, and, escaping from the drawing-room, till

mamma missed her and sent word immediately to return, she found time to read:
MY DEAREST KIND FRIENDS—Your good and most welcome letter was received to-day, and, in answer to your inquiries for all the particulars of our life here and our new home, I find great pleasure in trying to sketch for you the scenery, and giving you an idea of our plans.
The pencil drawing I inclose will show you the house and garden, and the lovely river that runs close by the garden wall. The large buildings in the distance are the factories, and never have I seen my husband so happy as he is now. It seems that the factories are almost completely under his control. He comes home at evening, being absent all day, but not at all weary. Our evenings are so happy—I know you will be pleased to hear, dear Miss Rommelaine, for you take interest in us, I know—and little Lucy sits up till 9. I teach her in the mornings, and am busy about the house all day. It is a delightful home. The neighbors are pleasant, and we all like the place, and think this Western valley the garden of the world. It seems that our great and terrible misery has gone forever, and I wish that all women could be as happy as I am now.
And the letter continued with a strain of gratitude that never in the hearts of the Rommelaines in the far West could cease to flow to their benefactors at home.
"This letter comes on the right day," said Frances Rommelaine. "Everything is bright and happy to-day. The first thing this morning dear father called me to him and whispered, 'I have said yes,' and the next thing was Frank Thurston's happy, happy face. I love him so much! And now these poor dear people are happy; and mamma is—at least mamma looks happy; I know she can hardly forgive me about Richard Willoughby, but I really was conscientious about him, for he is very rich, I know, and I tried to love him, and I tried not to love Frank Thurston; but I suppose such things cannot be helped, and it really was fate that he should be just where we were all summer—oh, what a sweet summer, only too short! And to-day is so bright and beautiful; I wonder what happy thing will come next!"
Almost as she spoke it came.
It came in the library by the fire-light of the closing day. The hum of voices rushed from the hall and the drawing-room, for New Year's calls were at their height. But in the library there were only two people.
And then he took it out of its little case and put it upon her finger; but first he kissed her hand; he kissed that particular finger too, first.
Her engagement ring. The diamond was not big; perhaps Frank Thurston thought that his love engagement should correspond with business engagements in the size of proclaiming sign. The diamond was not big, but it was a very pure, a very bright, little stone. It was big enough to hold all the colors of the rainbow in its small adamantine heart, and to reflect every movement of the New Year, that should have clear, sweet light.
Before he put it upon her finger he looked within its circle; they both looked within, with their young faces very close together, and their hands clasped, and read together the word engraved beneath the stone: "Frank." She understood the choice.
"My own name," she said.
"My own name," he repeated; and then, although it was extremely dangerous, for both the library doors were open, and people were going from the drawing-room and hall wherever they liked, and might have seen, and it would have been wiser to wait—although it was extremely dangerous, he took her into his arms and gave her his engagement kiss.—*Harper's Weekly.*
A Needle Causes a Girl's Death.
About a month ago a 12-year-old daughter of Rev. J. A. J. Williams, of Roaring Spring, complained of a difficulty in swallowing and breathing. She also alleged that she had swallowed a needle or a pin. Dr. Stayer was sent for, and examined her throat and gave her some medicine. She soon recovered and appeared to be restored to her usual health. Two weeks ago the little girl again complained of the difficulty in her throat. She became quite sick, nor did any remedy alleviate her sufferings. One week ago Dr. C. Irwin, of this borough, was called to consult with Dr. Stayer in reference to the condition of the patient. They found her suffering with a difficulty in breathing; her pulse was hurried; one of the fingers of the left hand was gangrened; the right lung was apparently solidified; there was no circulation in her left arm. The physicians informed the parents that there was no hope for the child. She died on Friday. In accordance with the wishes of the father, a post-mortem examination was held on Saturday by Drs. Irwin and Stayer. In the cavity of the chest was found a pint or more of blood. This blood had forced the left lung upward, stopping the circulation in the left arm. It had forced the heart out of its position, over toward the right side, and had also crowded the right lung out of position. The left lung was solidified and gangrened. In this lung was found a long, fine cambric needle, the evident cause of her death. The child was right. She had swallowed a needle, and it had resulted in her death.—*Hollidaysburg (Penn.) Standard.*
A SHOCKING case of fratricide and suicide occurred in Baltimore a few days ago. Henry Barlog shot and killed his brother John, and, placing the muzzle of a revolver to his own breast, fatally wounded himself. The brothers were in easy circumstances. Henry was about 30 years old, and about three years since lost his wife, since which time it is claimed that he has labored under temporary aberration of mind. Neighbors deny the insanity claim, and state that the shooting was the result of a quarrel arising from business troubles. Both men were well known in Baltimore, and possessed the good-will and confidence of a large circle of friends.

FAMILY SHOPPING.

A Burlington Man's Experience in That Line.

[From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.]
Mr. Jasper Throckmorton, who lives out on Summer street, is the father of ten children. The other morning Mr. Throckmorton was just on the point of putting on his hat to start for the office, when Mrs. Throckmorton called after him from the kitchen:

"Stop at Soder's and tell him to come up and fix the water pipe, and get a big tin dipper and bring it with you this noon. Don't tell them to send it; they'll forget it."

Mr. Throckmorton said he would, and then he put on his hat and started. As he reached the front door his eldest daughter shouted from up-stairs:

"Pa! pa! pa! Go to Greenbaum & Schroder's, and ask Mr. Scott to give you two yards and a half of brown satin, out on the bias, to match the dress I got last week; he'll know the kind. Bring it with you. I don't want to wait for it."

And Mr. Throckmorton, pausing with his hand on the door, said he would get it, and then sighed and opened the door. Just then his oldest son shouted from the sitting-room:

"Father! The man was up here twice yesterday for the money for my new boat, and I just gave him a note to you, and he'll call at the office to-day for his money, and will give you a pair of patent carlocks and a dip-net. Bring them up with you when you come to dinner."

Mr. Throckmorton kind of stifled a groan like, and saying he would attend to it, went out. As he passed down the porch steps his second daughter leaned out of a window and cried:

"Oh, pa; do stop at Parsons' as you come to dinner and tell them to send a man to lay the new hall carpet when they send it up, and you get ten pounds of cotton batting and bring it up with you, for we want it right away and can't wait."

The parent paused with his hand on the gate latch, and with a visible effort promised to remember the errand and bring up the cotton batting, and opened the gate. But the voice of his younger son from the side yard caught his ear and held him for a moment.

"Pap, oh pap! Want ten cents to pay for a winder I broke in the schoolhouse, and I can't go to Sunday-school till I get a new hat and some shoes, and please can't I have a quarter to go to the picnic?"

Mr. Throckmorton silently registered a flogging for the broken glass, a negative for the picnic, and said he would get the boots and hat. Then he turned to go, but as he passed down the street his six younger children came running after him.

"Oh, pa, don't forget to stop and see if the old umbrella's fixed, ma says."

"Stop at the dentist's and see when he can fill my teeth."

"Bring my shoe home from the shoemaker's."

"Ma says be sure and tell the doctor to come up to-day and vaccinate the baby!"

"Pap! Kin I go swimmin' in Hawk-eye krick to-night?"

"Pa, oh pa, gimme five cents to ride on the street-cars."

And Mr. Throckmorton went down town and amazed Fred Scott by telling him to cut him off about thirteen feet of water-pipe, on the bias, and he asked Mr. Parsons to let him have eleven dozen skeins of cotton batting and send him up a man with a tin dipper; he told Dr. Cochran, the dentist, to come right up and fill the baby's teeth, and begged the doctor to hurry right away and put a half-sole on the school-house window, and then he ran to the shoemaker's and asked him if he had vaccinated his little girl's shoe, and amazed a street-car driver by asking him for a bath ticket, and when the man came around with the car-locks and dip-net he told him to take them up and lay them in the front hall, the girls would show him where. And by 8 o'clock in the afternoon it had got all around town that old Mr. Throckmorton was drinking as bad as ever again and hadn't drawn a sober breath all day.

—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Marriage in India.

A marriage was arranged between two young people living some distance apart, near Bengal, India, but who had never seen one another. The bridegroom duly arrived at the bride's village, and the ceremonies had actually begun, when a report reached the bride and her mother that the intended husband was an incurable cripple. They both declared that they would commit suicide rather than complete the ceremony, and, as it was a fact that the would-be bridegroom was a cripple, he was dismissed. But, according to the prevailing superstition, eternal disgrace would have attended the bride if she had not been married on that day when matters had progressed so far. So another bridegroom had to be sought, and, after searching the highways and by-ways, a boy was captured and duly married in the place of the cripple. The latter being in the same plight, had also to provide himself with a bride before the day closed, and thus there were two marriages instead of one.

Science and Evolution.

Prof. Marsh, in his Nashville address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, declared that "to doubt evolution to-day is to doubt science; and science is only another name for truth." This is drawing the lines boldly and sharply in the irrepressible conflict between science and dogma.

The scientific belief in evolution and the Christian belief in creation are essentially antagonistic, and those who, like Prof. Dwyer, argue to the contrary, are but mediators in the interests of peace between two hostile camps.

LAST month forty-five persons died in Pittsburgh of diphtheria.

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Hostetter's Stomach Bitters defy competition. Of the host of rival tonics that have cropped up during its long career, not one has gained and retained such a large share of public favor, though many have enjoyed an ephemeral popularity. The reason is this, that whereas many of these medicines were advertised to perform cures of the most startling nature, they have, when tested, almost invariably turned out to be of little or no value, while the great invigorant, whose reputation they were intended to rival, has never disappointed those who have placed their confidence in it. It has vindicated in the simplest manner its claims to be considered a positive specific remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, malarious fevers, debility, constipation, and numerous other maladies arising from general weakness and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

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It is easy enough to have your breakfast and tea rolls or biscuit, waffles, crullers, muffins, etc., nice, light and nutritious by using DOBLET'S YEAST POWDER. Try it.

WILHOFF'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.

This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoff's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such endorsement. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

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THIRTY years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaint, nervousness, fevers and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for prospectus. Graefenberg Co., New York.

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If you feel full, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

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Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIA, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

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General Hooker.

Gen. Hooker has made a new contribution to the official history of the battle of Antietam under a general invitation of the war department to all officers to forward neglected reports. Antietam was the scene of Hooker's most gallant fighting, and where he was severely wounded. His original report, written about two months after the battle, contains some graphic passages, but it is only in the recent addition that he touches on the great mystery of the battle, the failure of Burnside to carry the bridge and assail the enemy's right on the days when the weight of fighting was being delivered on the enemy's center and left. Gen. Hooker says that the position which Burnside had to carry was the worst chosen on the whole river; however that may have been, it was carried with comparatively small loss, when it was at length attempted. It was the delay before Burnside's assault, and after it, rather than the difficulty of the achievement, which reduced the plan of battle to failure. It was something like Gen. Krudener's failure to co-operate with Prince Schackosky at the battle of Plevna. Hooker's original report, which has just been found after being mislaid for some years, thus describes some of the fierce fighting of the 17th of September, 1862, the second day of the battle of Antietam:

With these dispositions completed, the battle was soon renewed on the morning of the 17th. My object was to gain the high ground some three-quarters of a mile in advance of me, and which commanded the position taken by the enemy on his retreat from South Mountain, to prevent which he had been reinforced by Jackson's corps during the night, and at the same time had planted field batteries on high ground on our right and rear to enfilade our lines when exposed during the advance. We had not proceeded far before I discovered that a heavy force of the enemy had taken possession of a cornfield (I have since learned about a thirty-acre field), in my immediate front, and, from the sun's rays falling on their bayonets projection above the corn, could see that the field was filled with the enemy, with arms in their hands, standing apparently at "support arms." Instructions were immediately given for the assemblage of all of my spare batteries near at hand, of which I think there were five or six, to spring into battery on the right of this field, and to open with canister at once. In the time I am writing, every stalk of corn in the northern and greater part of the field was cut as closely as could have been done with a knife, and the slain lay in rows precisely as they had stood in their ranks a few moments before. It was never my fortune to witness a more bloody, dismal battle-field. Those that escaped fled in the opposite direction from our advance, and sought refuge behind the trees, fences and stone ledges, nearly on a line with the Dunker church, as there was no resisting this torrent of death-dealing missiles. I have since been informed by a division commander of Jackson's the corps that latter was waiting for some stragglers to arrive, which had been left during his night-march from Harper's Ferry, in anticipation of delivering an attack on my command. The whole morning had been one of unusual animation to me, and fraught with the grandest events. The conduct of my troops was sublime, and the occasion almost lifted me to the skies, and its memories will ever remain near me. My command followed the fugitives closely until we had passed the corn-field a quarter of a mile or more, when I was removed from my saddle in the act of falling out of it from loss of blood, having previously been struck without my knowledge.

The manufacture of paper flour barrels is one of the new industries of Wisconsin. These barrels are made from straw-paper pulp, which is run into moulds in the shape of half barrels and subjected to great pressure. The ends are made in the same way, and so perfectly does the machine do its work that any piece in a barrel may be substituted for a similar one. The barrels have an average thickness of three sixteenths of an inch, and are very light. Their advantage over other barrels is found in their lightness, durability and cheapness, for they do not cost a third of the ordinary price. Moreover, the grooves fit so perfectly that no flour is lost by sifting through in transportation.

A PITTSBURGH mechanic asks the following very proper question: "Having been a worker for forty years, by industry and economy I have accumulated several thousand dollars, and wishing to provide for a rainy day I invested them in railroad, bank and insurance stocks, and a little in a bond, before it was considered criminal to own such documents. I ask, am I a working-man, a capitalist or a bloated bondholder?"

THE Democrats of Holmes county, Mississippi, have nominated a colored man belonging to their party for the State Legislature. The county gave about fifteen hundred majority for Mr. Tilden, so that seemingly the selection of a colored candidate was not prompted by any party necessity.

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